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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Victorious Opening of the 6th Shanghai Municipal Congress of CYL

- Election of the 6th CYL Shanghai Municipal Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 22, 1973)

The 6th Shanghai Municipal Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League was held from February 12 to February 19. The meeting developed criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, and carried out a lively line education. After active discussions, the congress passed a resolution calling for "Struggle for the great socialist cause," and elected the 6th Communist Youth League Municipal Committee. The whole congress was held in an atmosphere of unity, energetic activity, solemnity and liveliness charged with revolutionary vitality.

A total of 1,503 delegates attended this congress. The majority of them are young activists who appeared after the great proletarian cultural revolution and in particular, during the current movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. The delegates are mostly League members and League branch committee members from basic level units on various fronts as well as women League members. The large number of delegates was unprecedented in previous League congresses in Shanghai.

Of the delegates, League members who were industrial workers accounted for more than 46 percent, and peasant League members accounted for over 18 percent. There were also League delegates from PLA units stationed in Shanghai, League delegates of public organs, streets, minority nationalities and returned overseas Chinese, as well as tutors for Red little soldiers. Also invited to the congress were 300 Red Guard representatives, responsible members of Party organizations on various fronts in Shanghai, as well as some old workers, old peasants, old Red Armymen and relatives of young heroes.

Wang Hung-wen, Ma T'ien-shui, Chou Ch'un-lin, Hsü Ching-hsien, and Wang Hsiu-chen, leading comrades of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee and Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee attended the congress and extended warm greetings to the delegates and CYL members, Red Guards and revolutionary young people in the whole municipality.

Wang Hung-wen, secretary of the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, made a report at the meeting. He encouraged the CYL members, Red Guards and revolutionary young people in Shanghai to act in accordance with the directive of "Keep fit, study diligently and work well" given by Chairman Mao, to temper themselves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment into worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and to make contributions toward the great socialist cause. He demanded Party organizations at various levels in Shanghai to strengthen leadership effectively over youth work, to use the thought of Mao Tse-tung to bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and to grasp firmly and seriously this great task of the whole Party.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry on education in ideology and political line," the delegates who attended the meeting studied conscientiously the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism advanced by Chairman Mao, studied Chairman Mao's series of directives regarding criticism of revisionism and retification of the style of work and regarding youth work, grappled with the essence of the reactionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and while developing revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, criticized this revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in the direction of youth work. Everybody freely discussed the excellent situation in youth work in Shanghai, and looking back on the course of struggle since the liberation, and in particular since the great proletarian cultural revolution, deeply realized that it was the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao that guided the young people in their study, work and battle, and it was the thought of Mao Tse-tung that nourished the healthy growth of the younger generation.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally launched and led by Chairman Mao, the League members, Red Guards and revolutionary young people in Shanghai were tested and tempered in the storm of the revolution. They have played a vanguard role in the struggle and made contributions toward the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the League members, Red Guards and young people, in response to the great call of Chairman Mao, studied conscientiously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticized deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as their reactionary crimes, received once again tempering in the acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and a further transformation took place in their spiritual physiognomy. There is an unprecedented upsurge in the enthusiasm of the young people for reading and study as well as a very great improvement in their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and they are more consciously taking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants.

In the past few years, nearly 1,000,000 educated young people in the whole municipality have gone to the mountains or rural areas, growing up and receiving tempering in the vast countryside. Large numbers of young people, battling on various fronts in the whole municipality, have contributed their efforts toward socialist revolution and construction. In the three great revolutionary movements, large numbers of young activists have joined the League, many fine League members have joined the Communist Party, and many of them have also been elected to leading bodies at various levels. They are in higher spirit and better mettle than ever before.

With reference to the experience of their own growth under the concern and care of Chairman Mao and the Party, the delegates studied over again Chairman Mao's patient teaching, "You young people, full of vigor and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. Our hope is placed on you," and were extremely touched. Many of the delegates expressed that they would never fail the high expectation placed on them by great leader Chairman Mao and the Party, and would always advance in victory along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

During the congress, the delegates visited the site of the 1st Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and were profoundly educated and inspired. The delegates, by learning from one another and extensively exchanging experience in ways of ideological construction and organizational construction, unfolded an in-depth discussion on the problem of what kind of a League to build under proletarian conditions and how to develop the League.

Everybody profoundly realized that: The struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat to win over the younger generation has always been intense throughout the historical period of socialism. The essence of the struggle between the two lines in League construction is based on educating young people in the likeness of the proletariat and train and bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, or to corrupt the young people in the manner of the bourgeoisie so that they might become live human sacrifices to the bourgeoisie. The delegates said, "The basic line of the Party in the historical period of socialism is the life of the Party as well as the life of the Communist Youth League. By maintaining Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the CYL will be full of vigor and will continue to advance."

The resolution of the Congress pointed out: "The fighting task of League organizations at various levels in Shanghai for the present is to unite with all the young people throughout the municipality under the leadership of the Party, take criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as a matter of prime importance, carry out an in-depth education in ideology and political line, implement actively the great strategic policy of 'Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony' laid down by Chairman Mao, mobilize the young people to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought seriously, show concern for the affairs of state and affairs of the world, as well as the future of the motherland and the destiny of mankind, take part vigorously in socialist revolution and construction, and help the young people to strive energetically to 'Keep fit, study diligently and work well' in the three great revolutionary movements."

The Congress called upon League organizations at various levels during the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and mobilize League members and young people to criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their efforts to change the basic line and policies of the Party, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. At the same time, they must continue to criticize the revisionist line in League construction so that League members and young people could continue to raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, and gradually grow mature politically. They must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, learn from the workers and peasant masses, and go to where the difficulties are the greater to make revolution, and by combining the great ideal of communism with the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, while transforming their subjective world to transform their objective world at the same time. They must maintain placing proletarian politics in command, study culture, science and technology diligently for the revolution, and by grasping better the ability of serving the people, take the red and expert road. As for young people who are not afraid to think, to speak out, to take risks, to do things and to make revolution, League organizations should give them enthusiastic support and guidance, so that they could bring the part of shock troop fully into play in fulfilling various work of the Party.

The Congress set a demand on League organizations at various levels, to coordinate closely with the central task of the Party under the centralized leadership of the Party, and by adopting lively and active forms, to develop in an active manner independent work suited to the particularity of the young people in the three great revolutionary movements. They must let proletarian thinking occupy the position of spare time life of the young people.

The Congress also imposed a demand on League organizations at various levels in Shanghai to strengthen League construction in the three great revolutionary movements and further build up the fighting power of the League. They must actively and prudently do work for the development of new League members well. They must maintain giving direct education, unite with the broad masses of young people, and mobilize all positive factors favorable to socialism into play. As for backward young people who are in the minority, they must closely unite with them, persuade them, and encourage them in their advance. During the struggle, League organizations at various levels should actively train young cadres in a planned manner, and pay special attention to the training of young women cadres. The CYL realistically strengthen leadership over Red young fighter organizations, and educate League members and Red Guards to show concern over the growth of the Red little soldiers.

By means of bringing democracy fully into play and carrying out repeated consultations, the Congress elected, on the basis of Chairman Mao's five criteria for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, a committee for the 6th Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The committee is composed of 85 members and 18 alternate members. Their average age is less than 25. The majority of committee members are not

separated from production and women committee members accounted for 43.7 percent of the total. The majority of the committee members are workers, peasants and soldiers as well as other working people, and there are also minority nationalities, returned overseas Chinese and children who could be educated.

After election at the 1st plenary committee meeting and approval by the CCP Shanghai Municipal Committee, 17 standing committee members were elected to the CYL Shanghai Municipal Committee. Ch'en Hsin-fa (陈新发), Wang Ming-chang (汪明章), Cheng Chün-p'ei (郑均培) and Wan Kuei-hung (f. 万桂红) were elected secretaries of the CYL Shanghai Municipal Committee, and Yang Hsiao-ping (杨小兵), Yang P'ei-lien (f. 杨佩莲) and Shen Fen-ti (f. 沈芬娣) were elected deputy secretaries of the CYL Shanghai Municipal Committee.

The holding of the 6th Shanghai Municipal Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League wrote a new chapter in League construction and youth work in Shanghai. The delegates resolved, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to unite with the League members, Red Guards and young people in the whole municipality, fully acknowledge their historical mission, stand on the forefront of the times and struggle resolutely and bravely for the great socialist cause.

* * *

Jen-min Jih-pao on Work of Communist Youth League

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

following are excerpts from the february 22 "people's daily" editorial entitled "vigorously develop the work of the communist youth league":

with the warm attention of the great leader chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party, shanghai held its sixth municipal congress of the chinese communist youth league at which the sixth shanghai municipal committee of the league was elected. communist youth league congresses of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are to be held later. this is a major event in the political life of the league members, red guards and hundreds of millions of young people of our country. it is of great significance for uniting and educating the young people and training and bringing up a revolutionary younger generation under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the young people are the most active and vital force in society. they are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. this is especially so in the era of socialism."

chairman mao has said: "the world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours. you young people, full of vigour and vitality, are in the bloom of life, like the sun at eight or nine in the morning. our hope is placed on you."

the young people of our country have not disappointed chairman mao's earnest hope. they have played a dynamic role on various fronts of the socialist revolution and construction. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary young people set up organizations of red guards and, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, rebelled against the revisionist line and spread the flames of revolution throughout the country. this is a grand, splendid new page in the history of the chinese youth movement.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, particularly with the deepening of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, members of the communist youth league, red guards and other young people have seriously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers and become even more conscious in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. integrating oneself consciously with the workers and peasants is becoming a

revolutionary trend among the younger generation. millions of educated young people have gone to the countryside to temper themselves and mature in the vast prospects of the rural areas. large numbers of young workers, peasants and soldiers have enrolled in socialist universities, adding fresh blood to the forces in building up a contingent of working class intellectuals. thousands upon thousands of young cadres have taken part in the leadership at various levels and played a positive role. nurtured by mao tsetung thought, the younger generation are full of vigour and militancy and successors to the revolutionary cause of the chinese proletariat are coming forward.

the communist youth league is the assistant of the communist party of china and a mass organization of advanced young people. it plays an important historic role in the struggle to train and bring up successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. at the tenth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the communist party of china, chairman mao stressed the necessity to strengthen class education among young people to guarantee that china would remain revolutionary from generation to generation and never degenerate. under the leadership of the party and with the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism as the key link, league organizations at all levels should mobilize the league members and unite the other young people of all nationalities in china to carry out this great call of chairman mao's by doing their part and tempering themselves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

at present, the most important task of the whole party is the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. league organizations at all levels should mobilize and organize the league members and other young people to take an active part in this militant task. it is necessary to grasp firmly the essence of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and deepen revolutionary mass criticism to expose their criminal plots for changing the party's basic line and policies, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. it is necessary to make penetrating and thorough political and ideological criticism of the revisionist absurdities, and accurately draw a line of demarcation between the correct and erroneous lines.

the communist youth league is a school for young people to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. while carrying out the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, we must lead the league members and other young people and encourage them to study seriously the basic theories of marxism-leninism and works on youth by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao to raise their theoretical level of marxism-leninism and their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism, and make great efforts in remoulding their world outlook.

one of the important tasks of the league organizations is to mobilize and organize league members and other young people integrate firmly with the workers and peasants. chairman mao pointed out long ago: "how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice." several million educated young people have settled in the countryside. this is a new socialist phenomenon. it has struck hard at the traditional contempt for physical labour and for workers and peasants, and dealt a powerful blow at the dream of imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries who place their hope for staging a come-back on our younger generation. it has stepped up the building of a new socialist countryside and the ideological revolutionization of youth as well. its influence is far-reaching and can never be overestimated.

youth is at the age of physical growth and acquiring knowledge. while working in close co-ordination with the central tasks of the party, the communist youth league should vigorously carry on its own work suited to the characteristics of youth, and "full attention must be paid both to their work and study and to their recreation, sport and rest." it is essential to enable the youth to keep fit, study well and work well, and help the youth on all fronts to become both red and expert. league organizations should carry out deep-going and meticulous political-ideological work among the young people and do well in admitting new members to the league. some young party members and outstanding league members should be promoted to leading posts in league organizations at various levels.

league organizations should strengthen leadership over the little red soldiers and take it as an important task to help the children grow healthily. and party committees at various levels should include on their agenda the leadership they give to league organizations. league cadres should consciously accept party leadership so as to carry out their work vigorously as assistants of the party.

our great cause of socialism is advancing vigorously. the realization of our ideal of a beautiful future calls for unremitting efforts. young people throughout china should firmly bear in mind chairman mao's teaching: "the establishment of our socialist system has opened the road leading to the ideal society of the future, but to translate this ideal into reality needs hard work." we must act on the teachings of the party and chairman mao, resolutely implement chairman mao's instruction "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony" and, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, unite and strive to make new contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

WORKER CADRES

Let the New Worker Cadres Grow Up Through Tempering in Actual Struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 23, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, February 21, 1973) The Party committee of Shanghai Boiler Plant attaches great importance to the sending of new worker cadres into the three great revolutionary movements to weather the storm and face the world so that they may improve their ability through actual struggle and advance vigorously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a group of new cadres has appeared from among the workers of the Shanghai Boiler Plant. At present, two-thirds of the cadres at both the plant and workshop levels are new worker cadres. Of the new cadres 18 percent are women. Maintaining the principle that practice comes first, the Party committee of the plant systematically sends these new cadres to the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements so that they may continue to raise their political awareness and their ability to do work independently in the practice of struggle.

Tso Yü-ch'un, the deputy secretary of the Party committee, was formerly a foundry worker. After he took up a leadership post with the Party committee, the Party committee of the plant, for the sake of familiarizing him with conditions in the plant and enabling him to bear the heavy responsibility of leadership, placed him in succession in charge of work in the political work department and the production command department, before letting him manage the work of a branch factory of this plant, so that he could continue to improve his ability, implement the line and policies of the Party, and carry out work independently in actual struggle.

Last year, when the plant was mobilizing the masses to improve enterprise management and better product quality, the Party committee of the plant twice arranged for Tso Yü-ch'un to head a delegation to power generating plants and work sites to obtain the views of consumers regarding the quality of the plant's products, and upon returning to the plant, the management carried out measures for improvement one by one together with the workers. For the past several years, Tso Yü-ch'un has all along been mixing with the people, and because he is diligent in his work and study and is not afraid to shoulder heavy work and assume responsibility, he has won the trust of the people.

While boldly letting the cadres do their work, the Party committee of the boiler plant actively directs them at the same time to arm themselves with revolutionary theory and to maintain a correct political orientation. The Party committee on the one hand encourages the new workers to persevere in on-the-job study, and on the other hand, also provides them in many ways with conditions for study. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the Party committee of the plant has in succession held a reading class for 59 terms. New worker cadres are taken away from production for a short time to enable them to study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of

Chairman Mao. Some of the new cadres are also being sent to the Shanghai Municipal Workers' Political School and "May 7" Cadre School for study.

The overwhelming majority of the new worker cadres at both the plant and workshop levels have already read through such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program," and "The State and Revolution," as well as such works of Chairman Mao as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." By means of studying theory and taking part in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, many of the new worker cadres have further raised their awareness of line struggle.

Ch'iu Sheng-ken, a member of the Party committee and standing member of the revolutionary committee of the plant, is a lathe worker with 20 years of work experience, and his cultural level is not high. Nevertheless, he overcomes the difficulty, studies diligently the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and also assiduously uses the stand, views and method of Marxism to guide revolutionary practice.

Once, the plant produced a boiler set for a power station of an outside electric plant, and because of the failure to take into account local water, coal and geological conditions, after the boiler was in actual operation, it was found that the power generated was inadequate, and the other party wanted to return it for rebuilding.

An argument developed in the production and management departments over this matter. Some of the comrades were of the opinion that as the boiler set was made from materials ordered in lots for this model based on specifications laid down by the state, the failure to produce sufficient power after the boiler went into operation was not the responsibility of the plant. If the boiler was returned for rebuilding, not only must the model be changed, but work time would also be wasted without any increase in product value and profits. They suggested not to accept the work of rebuilding.

Ch'iu Sheng-ken was of the opinion that a socialist enterprise should take into account the overall interests of the state, and must be particular about the efficiency of a product in production, and it would never do to bear only in mind product value and profits of the plant alone. He suggested that they should give consideration to the interests of the consumers, overcome difficulties and accept the product back for rebuilding. His view was supported by the Party committee of the plant as well as the majority of the comrades, and by means of the concerted efforts of everybody, very quickly fulfilled the work of rebuilding the boiler for the power station.

The Party committee of the Shanghai Boiler Plant also regularly adopts the method of holding experience exchange meetings at which accounts are given of the experience and understanding of some of the new cadres in such respects as study of Marxist theory, transformation of world outlook, participation in collective productive labor, and doing ideo-political work to set study examples for everybody. Whenever shortcomings or mistakes appear in actual work due to the inexperience of the new worker cadres, the Party committee would never

criticize or deal with them perfunctorily, but would enthusiastically help the new cadres to understand and correct their mistakes.

For the sake of enabling the new worker cadres not only to do their work well, but also not become separated from production and from the people, the Party committee of the Shanghai Boiler Plant, on the basis of different conditions in the various workshops, has separately carried out the "three-three system" of fixing the place and time with cadres for participation in collective productive labor, and enabled the new worker cadres to always have an opportunity to go deep into the basic level and form close ties with the people.

The Party committee of the plant also regularly lets some of the new worker cadres lead young workers to the suburbs and rural areas of the municipality for participation in a short spell of agricultural labor to strengthen their class feeling for the poor and lower-middle peasants. In that way, many of the new cadres of this plant are able to preserve a modest and prudent style, guard against arrogance and rashness, and retain the character of the working people, for which they have been favorably commented upon by the people.

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MEDICAL EDUCATION

Party Committee of Shenyang Medical College Actively Leads Intellectuals To Take the "Red and Expert" Road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 21, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Shenyang dated February 20, 1973) During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of Shenyang Medical College conscientiously implements the Party's policy of uniting, educating and remolding the intellectuals, educates the teachers and medical personnel of the whole college in ideology and political line, actively leads them to criticize the idealist transcendentalism disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and encourages them to unite with the workers, peasants and soldiers to take the "red and expert" road. It has achieved rather good results.

In the past year, more than 120 teachers and medical workers of this medical college, including more than 40 department heads, professors and lecturers, have been cited for their achievements in perseveringly walking the "red and expert" road. The quality of teaching, medical treatment and scientific research improves continuously in this college.

For a long time in the past, this medical college used such clumsy devices as the hand drill and the trephine in a surgical operation on the skill. Such an operation took a long time and caused the patient great pain. Cherishing a desire of alleviating the pain of the workers, peasants and soldiers, Ch'en Chiu-jung, deputy director of the neurological department and a communist, went out of the hospital and into a factory to join the workers in studying trial making of a skull-opening device. They first trial-made a power skull-opener and, on this basis, made further efforts to improve this device and successfully trial-made a pneumatic skull-opener. This pneumatic skull-opener could work safely and speedily in a surgical operation on the skull, shortening the time required for the operation and alleviating the pain of the patient. It won the approval of the patients and the medical personnel.

In the course of studying together with the workers to make the pneumatic skull-opener, he learned humbly from the working class its good way of thinking and good style of work and conscientiously remolded his world outlook. On one occasion, when studying the problem of how to catch up with and surpass the advanced level, he proposed to do so in the number of revolutions of the skull-opener. But the workers pointed out: "We should not pay one-sided attention to the number of revolutions. First of all, we must insure safety of operation, think of more methods of serving the laboring people in a better way and attain the advanced level in this respect." He was deeply educated by what they said. He came to realize that only by integrating himself permanently with the workers, peasants and soldiers could he solve better the fundamental question of "For whom?" After that, he consciously received re-education from the working class and further raised his ideological consciousness and professional level.

Like Ch'en Chiu-jung, many of the teachers and medical personnel of this medical college go deep into the factories and the basic levels to join the masses in making technical studies. In the past six months and more, they achieved more than 300 items of technical innovation and of application of the "optimum selection method," which helped improve the quality of various items of work.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, lecturer Chang Wen-ts'ui of this medical college took an active part in the revolutionary mass criticism, and made strenuous efforts to distinguish between the correct line and the wrong line, thereby raising his consciousness of delving into his professional work for the sake of the revolution. With the support and help of other comrades, he used his spare time to collect data, drew illustrations and worked from dawn to dusk to sum up the clinical experience which he had accumulated over many years in the past. He wrote a preliminary draft of Fundamentals of Neurological Medicine, which contained 180,000 characters. At present, more than 40 old teachers of this medical college are writing and compiling books for the revolution and are engaged in the writing of such technical books as Surgical Operations, Study of Cardiograms and Neuromata.

In Shenyang Medical College, one-third of the leading members and technical backbone elements at various levels are young people. They are continuously raising their consciousness of strenuously changing their world outlook and vigorously delving into professional work. They are now playing the role of a shock force in teaching, medical work and scientific research. Young doctor Li Shu-chang reads conscientiously and is brave in going through practice. He studies the use of injection of iodine to cure more than ten kinds of disease of the bladder and various ducts, including thyroglossal fistula, anal fistula of the anus, and thyrophyma, achieving good results.

The Party committee of Shenyang Medical College also leads the intellectuals to see the protracted nature of ideological remolding and to study more arduously the works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works.

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PIG RAISING

Tremendous Development Registered in Pig Raising in Peking's Outskirts

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 21, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, February 18, 1973) Areas skirting Peking municipality have won tremendous development in pig raising. In the aggregate, the various communes and production teams, and individual commune members raised an average of four pigs to one peasant household in 1972. In that year, the number of fat pigs sold by the collective and the commune members' households to the State topped that in 1971 by close to 50 percent and doubled that in 1970; by the end of the year, the number of pigs kept in pen also was an all-time high.

Chairman Mao points out: "Pig raising constitutes a major problem concerning fertilizer, pork and export for foreign exchange. All cooperatives must put pig raising in their plans. Of course, every province, administrative district, hsien and ch'ü should have its own plan." Obeying Chairman Mao's instruction, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee and the committees of various neighboring hsien and ch'ü strengthen their leadership over pig raising. They set up groups and offices to lead animal husbandry. The urban areas also set up groups and offices to lead the supply of fodder in aid of pig raising in rural areas and to organize collection of garbage and offals obtained after processing grain in the urban areas. Various communes are staffed with full-time animal husbandry instructors, the brigades and production teams have formed animal husbandry teams and teams of animal feeders and pest controllers who work rather steadily there. All levels take a very firm hold of pig raising.

In the course of leading the masses to develop pig raising, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in areas skirting Peking municipality, taking the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work as the key link, conscientiously carry out education in ideology and political line, firmly implement the Party's various policies, lead various communes and production teams to develop collective pig raising actively, and continue to encourage the commune members to carry out household pig raising. Through criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, the broad masses of cadres and commune members have aroused higher their enthusiasm for socialism.

Last year, they fought arduously and doggedly against drought and worked vigorously to produce green and coarse fodder for pigs. In the fall last year, hundreds of millions of catties of grass, wild vegetables and tree leaves were gathered and maize and sorghum stalks, potato vine and vegetable wastes utilized in various communes and production teams in the outskirts of Peking, topping that in any of the past years by a big margin. With mechanization in pulverization of fodder developed, over 50 percent of the collective pig farms and some of the commune members' families in the outskirts of Peking popularized the advanced experience of feeding pigs on fermented fodder.

Under the direction of the group which leads the urban supply of fodder in aid of pig raising in rural areas, better use has been made of the garbage and offals obtained after processing grain in the urban areas in Peking. Last year, more than 200 million catties of garbage and more than 2,000 million catties of garbage water and leftover food were gathered from factories, mines, and other enterprises, food and drink houses, dining cars of trains, households, schools and public organizations, playing a major role in aiding pig raising in areas skirting Peking.

In the course of developing pig raising, various hsien (ch'ü) neighboring in the outskirts of Peking actively advocate scientific methods of pig raising. Last year, the 41 fine-breed pig farms in Peking and in these hsien (ch'ü) supplied fine-breed boars to 70 percent of the suburban pig farms run by the communes and production teams. Thirty-one of these fine-breed pig farms also joined some of the pig farms run by the communes and production teams in making 67 scientific experiments on crossbreeding, thereby fattening the pigs, increasing the weight of pigs and shortening the period of fattening of pigs. Many of the suburban communes and production teams also built pens to warm the pigs in winter by adopting means appropriate to local conditions. Since winter last year, more than 16,000 warm pens have been built, not only enabling the winter-born piglings to tide over winter in safety but also creating favorable conditions for fattening the pigs in winter.

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Increasingly More Pigs Raised in Kwangsi in Past Few Years

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 21, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanning dated February 18, 1973) New development was again registered in pig raising in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region in 1972. The number of pigs kept in pen by the end of 1972 topped that in the corresponding period of 1971 by over 5 percent. The whole autonomous region accomplished according to schedule the plan of pig purchase for 1972 assigned by the State.

The Party committees and the revolutionary committees at various levels in Kwangsi take the leading of the masses to develop pig raising as part of the important content of the implementation of policy, "Take grain as the key link and insure all-round development." The number of pigs raised in the whole region has continued to increase in the past few years running.

Last year, the leading organs at all levels again went further to strengthen leadership over pig raising. Leaderships at the levels of the region, administrative district, hsien and commune called meetings on pig raising to sum up and popularize the advanced experience. In P'ingnan hsien, the revolutionary committees at all levels put the development of pig raising on their agenda of important tasks, led the production teams to draw pig raising plans and helped them solve concrete problems in pig raising, thereby inducing very fast development in pig raising in this hsien. The revolutionary committee of this autonomous region called an on-the-spot meeting on pig raising in this hsien to sum up its experience, which helped develop pig raising in the whole autonomous region.

In some districts, such as Hoch'ih, Paise, Nanning and Liuchou, organs for leading pig raising were set up and improved, and the advanced experience in these districts were summed up and popularized conscientiously. By the end of last year, the number of pigs kept in pen in these districts increased by about 10 percent as compared with that in the year before last.

The Party committees and the revolutionary committees at all levels in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region conscientiously carry out the Party's policy on pig raising, lead the masses to develop collective pig raising actively, and continue to encourage the commune members to develop household pig raising.

In the light of the Party's policies, the Party committees and the revolutionary committees of various communes in Tu-an Yao Autonomous Hsien lead various production teams to specify rational remunerations for the commune members in delivering manure to the collective, and concretely solve the practical problems in collective pig raising. As a result, development has been made in both the collective pig raising and the commune members' household pig raising. Last year, in the whole hsien, each peasant household raised an average of four pigs and the number of pigs kept in pen by the end of the year topped that of the year before last by over 15 percent.

The leadership of Kweilin district correctly handled the problems of supply of pig feed for collective pig raising by the production teams and for the commune members' households, and aroused the masses to do a good job of production of pig feed. Last year, the number of pigs raised in the whole district topped that of the year before last by over 12 percent.

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MODEL WOMAN CADRE

Chiu Hsiu-ying, Woman Leader of East China Production Team

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 19, 1973)

many women in china's vast rural areas have been elected to leading posts at the grassroots levels. they have won praise from the poor and lower-middle peasants for their outstanding achievements.

a 29-year-old communist party member and mother of two children, chiu hsiu-ying was elected leader of a production team of the nicheng people's commune on the outskirts of shanghai in 1968. thanks to her leadership and the efforts made by the peasants, the production team got over 1.5 tons of cotton per hectare several years running. it became an advanced unit in nanhui county.

the nicheng commune is situated in the coastal area near the east china sea. after the founding of the commune in 1958, the peasants decided to grow cotton on a large tract of the beach. a special production brigade was formed to reclaim the beach and the first tract of cotton field was opened. but output was very low, averaging less than 150 kilogrammes per hectare.

27 of the 31 members of chiu hsiu-ying's team are women.

chairman mao's teaching that "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too" inspired chiu hsiu-ying, daughter of a poor peasant family. her profound love for socialism and spirit of hard work have been an example for others. in the winter of 1971, she led her team in improving around two hectares of cotton fields. they levelled the land by day in a two-week period. in the evening chiu hsiu-ying led them in studying chairman mao's work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" in an evening school. this was combined with the study of the heroic achievements of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

chiu hsiu-ying learned from other units how to deal with the shedding of cotton buds and bolls. she studied the growth of the plants and carried out experiments on their own plot. they found that the bolls shed when the soil temperature was over 35 degrees centigrades. they lowered the temperature through irrigation and this reduced the shedding. they applied bacteria fertilizer made by themselves. the use of a plant hormone helped them prevent the shedding of the buds while the introduction of a new nursing method has enabled the production team

to produce good plants. per unit output of the production team was the highest in the county that year.

chiu hsiu-ying has followed the mass line in her work. she once found that the cotton leaves on one plot wilted. top-dressing was the usual way to deal with this. but she first canvassed the opinions of the masses. an experienced peasant told her that the wilt was caused by drought. when peasants went to water the fields, rain fell. the leaves turned green and the plants bore more bolls.

under chiu hsiu-ying's leadership, the no. 1 production team has made a steady progress. it reaped 1.8 tons of cotton per hectare in 1972 though the area was hit by typhoon, pests and other natural calamities.

DEAF-MUTES

New Life for Northeast China Deaf-Mute Workers

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Feb. 19, 1973)

many deaf-mutes in yingkou machine tools spare-parts plant in northeast china's liaoning province have become experienced workers. some were elected advanced workers of the city. some are cadres in workshops or teams.

the local government built the plant in 1959 to provide employment for deaf-mutes. there are also workers without this disability in the plant so as to help the deaf-mutes. it now has over 200 workers, three times that in the early days. seventy-four are deaf-mute workers.

the technicians helped the deaf-mutes master technique by use of sign language, demonstrations or writing. over 90 per cent of the deaf-mutes became bench workers, planing tool operators, electricians or other kinds of workers.

some of the deaf-mutes had gone to schools for deaf-mute before entering the plant. with the help of teachers working at the plant, the deaf-mute workers continued to study politics and raise their educational level. many of them can read newspapers and write letters.

the local government has assigned medical teams to the factory regularly to give the deaf-mute workers

check-ups, and, for the hopeful cases, acupuncture treatment and vocal training. ten can now speak simple words.

60 of the deaf-mutes come from families of former beggars, farm hands or pre-liberation workers. most of them became deaf and dumb in childhood after an illness which their parents were too poor to afford medical treatment. deaf-mutes were discriminated against in the old society. today their jobs and livelihood are secure. the factory gives equal pay for the same work.

many of the deaf-mutes are happily married. chang kuei-hung comes from a family of poor workers. she became deaf and dumb at three after illness. that was before liberation so she and her younger brother went begging and picked over piles of cinders for fuel. the police beat them many times. today she is married to a fellow worker. her older children are in school and the youngest is in nursery. the couple's wages more than cover their expenses.

the deaf-mute workers show initiative and creativeness in their enthusiasm to contribute to china's socialist construction. nine of them in the electric magnet disc shop devised a new machine which mechanized working process and raised efficiency 15 times. the workshop fulfilled its 1972 production quota six months ahead of schedule.

nine deaf-mute forging workers at the factory took the initiative to recover scrap metal for recycling. they recovered 4.5 tons of scrap metal for the state in 1972.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Changes in Remote National Minority Area in Southwest China Border Region

(NCNA-English Kunming, Feb. 20, 1973)

from slash-and-burn farming to the use of threshers and other modern tools, from no industry to dozens of plants and workshops producing electric motors, transformers and other machines, from pine torches to electric lighting and from mule trails to motor roads -- such are the changes that have come since liberation to the remote, 36,000-square-kilometre tiching autonomous chou inhabited by tibetans and ten other nationalities in yunnan province, southwest china.

living in the mountainous northwestern part of yunnan some 3,000 metres above sea level, most of the working people among the 220,000 population suffered under serfdom in old china.

the communist party led the working people after liberation in abolishing serfdom and embarking upon the socialist road of collectivization. hilly fields were terraced and ditches dug to lead in melted snow from the mountains to irrigate the farmland. grain output in 1972 was 2.3 fold as much as in 1952. the area formerly relied on the state for half its food grain, but now it grows more than enough to feed the population.

animal husbandry has also developed. livestock has increased 2.7-fold since 1952.

local industry was started in 1958. now there are 24 factories and mines run by the autonomous chou and counties and 33 farm implement shops run by communes and production brigades. the 65 small hydro-electric power stations built since liberation provide electricity for 40 per cent of the production brigades.

with state investment and relying on the collective strength of the communes, the local people have built over 1,000 kilometres of motor roads, 400 kilometres of cart roads and 3,000 kilometres of dirt roads. in place of former cableways made of bamboo ropes are 13 bridges across the turbulent chingsha and lantsang rivers which run in deep gorges between towering mountains. motor traffic has now linked all the counties and most of the people's communes in the autonomous chou.

there is a state and cooperative commercial network in the area with retail shops down to the production brigade level. manufactured goods have been sold at prices similar to those in the coastal industrial centres, and the prices lowered gradually since liberation. in the past, merchants and local chieftains extorted two goats for a kilogramme of tea or 20 eggs for just a needle.

no serf children went to school before liberation. today the chou has a cadre school for nationalities and a dozen secondary schools and at least one primary school in every production brigade. some young people of former serf families are in college in other parts of the country.

there was no hospital in the region in the past. now every county has one. every commune and production brigade has a clinic. every production team, the smallest unit in a commune, has a peasant doctor.

the communist party and people's government uphold equality among various nationalities. of all the leading cadres at the chou, county and commune levels, more than 80 per cent are from tibetans and other national minority people. chilin wangtan, former serf and now communist party branch secretary of a production brigade, was elected alternate member of the central committee of the chinese communist party at the c.p.c. ninth national congress.

NATURAL CALAMITIES

East China Peasants, Effectively Combat Flood, Drought and Salinity

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Feb. 20, 1973)

large-scale water conservancy projects undertaken by people of northern shantung province have greatly reduced the menace of flood, drought and salinity to a 30,000-square-kilometre area with a population of 10 million.

last year, despite the worst drought in half a century, the area yielded a record harvest, producing more than twice as much grain as in 1964 when significant water conservancy work started.

work already finished includes dredging the heavily silted waterways, digging many canals and ditches for irrigation and drainage, sinking numerous wells, and raising the height of the fields with earth obtained from digging drainage ditches around them.

the area is now virtually self-sufficient in food grain, while in the past it depended heavily on the state for supplies.

the many dyke breaches of the yellow river before liberation marred the region with numerous depressions and swamps. the tuhai and machia rivers in the area, which are part of the haiho river system, were heavily

silted. to make things worse, three-quarters of the annual rainfall is concentrated in july and august. therefore, the region was frequently hit by spring drought and summer floods and suffered from serious salinity.

historical data show that in the 570 years up to 1949 the region was hit by a severe natural disaster every year and a half.

after liberation, the people of northern shantung, led by the communist party and people's government, set out to dredge the silted rivers by relying on the collective strength.

chairman mao in 1963 issued the call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control". this increased the determination of the people of northern shantung to fight to end the area's low yields and frequent natural disasters.

between 300,000 and 400,000 commune members took part in the construction of big and medium-sized water conservancy projects every winter and spring, starting that year. with state aid, the local people in almost ten years of hard efforts dredged the major rivers serving as outlets to the sea, dug a new river into the sea, and dredged more than 50 tributaries. all these have a combined length of 3,300 kilometres, involving 670 million cubic metres of earth work.

six big projects to divert yellow river water for irrigation have been reconstructed or newly built along the river.

meanwhile communes and production brigades built many small projects to help form a water conservancy network. in the past decade they dug 30,000 canals and ditches and sank 60,000 wells, involving twelve hundred million cubic metres of earth work.

by integrating big, medium-sized and small projects, the area can drain off four times as much flood water as in 1963 and eleven times as much as in 1950, the year after liberation. the irrigated acreage has expanded to 700,000 hectares.

drainage projects in the area showed their value when a rainstorm hit it in 1971. grain output that year was 77 per cent more than that in 1964, when a similar rainstorm occurred.

last year the area was struck by the most severe drought in half a century. thanks to the improvement of irrigation facilities, grain output was ten per cent above that in 1971, setting an all-time record.

the state has given the area great aid in funds and materials for the various kinds of projects. it has provided more than five hundred million yuan for the area's big and medium-sized projects in the past decade.

RICE STRAIN

South China Popularizes New High-Yield Late Rice Strain

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 20, 1973)

per-hectare yield has doubled in those counties in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region that adopted a new high-yielding late rice strain suitable for subtropical hilly areas.

the new strain, named "golden glutinous rice", is resistant to cold, lodging under heavy fertilization, strong wind and disease. it was bred by pan chen-pao, leader of a production team in the chengkuan people's commune. this team used to grow a single crop of rice that gave 3.75 tons per hectare. it grew two crops in 1971 with the introduction of the new late rice strain. yield jumped to over 13.7 tons per hectare. although there were attacks by frost and a dry spell, the team produced 14.17 tons per hectare last year.

the production team lies at the foot of a high mountain, where the temperature is low and the water cold.

pan chen-pao organized the members in 1964 to try to grow two crops on half a hectare of land in accordance with chairman mao's teaching that "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience". a yield of three tons was achieved, a 27 per cent increase over the single crop. he led a group of cadres, peasants and educated young people the following year in selecting a special late rice strain suited to the local climate and weather conditions, helping to increase the yield still more. in the autumn of that year, he spotted a number of longer golden ears with more full-grown grains in the single-crop rice fields. all these ears were collected, giving a total of two and a half kilogrammes of seeds.

in 1966, they again experimented with the new strain which not only ripened earlier but gave a bigger yield than other single-crop rice strains. pan chen-pao organized team members to grow it in 1967 as late rice on a small plot. despite a cold wave, it grew very well and gave the equivalent of 5.5 tons per hectare, as compared with 1.35 tons harvested on other late rice fields.

nineteen sixtyeight saw the "golden glutinous rice" grown on large tracts of the team's farmland, and it again gave high yield. the peasants of the production team have every year since 1970 selected the best ears in the rice fields. they have also adopted advanced skills, including rational close-planting, scientific application of fertilizer and irrigation. the team now grows two crops on all its farmland and has raised the per-hectare yield every year.

FERTILIZER

Southwest China Province Builds More Small Fertilizer Plants

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Feb. 19, 1973)

szechwan province in southwest china, grain-producing, put 25 newly built small nitrogenous fertilizer plants into operation in 1972. thirtynine more are under construction.

the nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers produced by small plants in 1972 rose by 600 and 200 per cent respectively over 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

szechwan is rich in mineral resources, but the province had no chemical fertilizer plant before liberation. two big plants and a number of small and medium-sized ones were built by the state after 1949.

local industrial departments built small chemical fertilizer plants as a supplement to the bigger ones in meeting the rapidly growing needs of agriculture. such plants are located close to where the raw materials are produced, making the best use of widely scattered resources.

the bulk of the equipment for these small chemical fertilizer plants has been produced through socialist cooperation among local machine building, metallurgical, petroleum and chemical enterprises.

loshan administrative region, consisting of one municipality and 12 counties, built 10 small chemical fertilizer plants in recent years. despite very bad weather, the region reaped a good harvest in 1972, thanks to the application of more fertilizer and good irrigation.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Central China Peasant's Achievement in Soil Improvement

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 20, 1973)

experiments in soil improvement made by a veteran peasant in central china have helped his brigade raise five times as much food on poor land as before.

the 73 hectares of infertile fields of the chinlung production brigade in hunan province yielded more than 7.5 tons of grain per hectare last year as against 1.5 tons previously. fifty-year-old yu kuo-cheng, now party branch secretary of the brigade, reaped a harvest equivalent to 14.9 tons per hectare on his experimental plot.

nearly two-thirds of the farmland in yu kuo-cheng's brigade used to be clay soil where rice seedlings succumbed in large numbers. but before liberation even such poor land was in the hands of the landlords. landless yu kuo-cheng worked as a hired hand for ten years until the land reform after liberation.

yu kuo-cheng said: "now that we peasants are masters of the land, we should manage every inch of it well." he helped start an agricultural producers cooperative in 1954 in response to the communist party's call for agricultural cooperation.

that winter yu kuo-cheng had many discussions with experienced peasants to see what they could do about the poor soil. one old peasant recalled that back in 1935 a flood brought much sand and silt to the fields, which gave a very good crop the following year. he suggested that sand be added to the poor soil to improve it.

yu kuo-cheng started an experimental plot of six mou (15 mou to a hectare) on which he dumped some 15 tons of sand, pond silt and ashes. in the autumn the plot yielded 1.71 tons, more than double the yield in other fields.

encouraged by this initial success, yu kuo-cheng began reading scientific journals on soil management. as he had not had much schooling, he often had to ask others to explain the contents of the articles to him.

then in the winter of 1962, yu kuo-cheng headed a group of cadres and peasants to make a general survey of the brigade's farmland in 61 valleys. they made chemical analysis and studied the soil structure through cross-section observation. they concluded that the clayey

structure should be improved, phosphorous fertilizer added and the water-table lowered.

To overcome the shortage of pond silt and sandy soil, Yu Kuo-cheng grew green manure crops in the winter of 1963. With the green manure crop ploughed under, an experimental plot yielded 7.5 tons of grain per hectare. This success touched off a mass drive to grow green manure crops throughout the production brigade.

Further experiments in soil improvement have been made in recent years in the brigade under Yu Kuo-cheng's leadership. Large amounts of grass have been collected to make compost and many drainage ditches dug to bring down the water-table. The brigade's poor land has all been improved, and triple-cropping is now practised. Yu Kuo-cheng's experimental plot yielded 12.66 tons of rice (two crops annually) plus a crop of wheat averaging 2.3 tons per hectare.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

Sino-Bulgarian Trade Agreement for 1973 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1973 between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the bulgarian people's republic was signed in peking today.

li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and k. kozmov, leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo attended the signing ceremony and met all members of the bulgarian government trade delegation before the signing of the agreement.

present at the signing ceremony were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang pin, wang ming-hsiu, chao chih-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

also present were bulgarian ambassador to china luben stoyanov and deputy leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation d. genovski and other members of the delegation.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Trade Promotion Delegation Leaves Peking for Ecuador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, left here by air today for a friendly visit to ecuador.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Greece

(NCNA-English - Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation left athens for home by air on february 15 after concluding a friendly visit to the kingdom of greece, according to an athens report.

the delegation, led by wang chien-kung, director of the commanding department of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived in athens on february 7.

on february 8, the delegation began talks with the civil aviation delegation of greece headed by antoune corantis, director of the seventh department of the foreign ministry, over the conclusion of an agreement on civil air transport between the two countries. the talks took place in an atmosphere of friendly cooperation, equality, mutual benefit and mutual understanding, and gained very good results.

on february 12, corantis gave a banquet in honour of all the members of the chinese delegation. shen chih-wei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the kingdom of greece, was also present.

on february 13, shen chih-wei gave a luncheon on the occasion of the visit of the chinese government civil aviation delegation. among those present at the luncheon were anninos kavalieratos, alternate minister of foreign affairs of greece; ioannis michalopoulos, state secretary of foreign affairs; stavros roussos, general director of the second general department of the foreign ministry; antoune corantis, head of the greek civil aviation delegation; greek ambassador to china katapodis; and antoine protonotarios, head of the premier's diplomatic office. all members of the chinese delegation were also present. the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Li Hsien-nien, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Delegation of Japanese Trade Organizations

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the delegation of friendly japanese trade organizations.

the members of the delegation were: teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura, yasuo nomura, takamaru morita, koshi yoshizawa, shinobu watari, kunihiro toge, tomio wakahara, kataro tako, koji iwamura, takashi murase, susumu chinen, yoshikiyo hyodo and keio nakada.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, chang feng, chou chi and wang hsiao-hsien.

Kuo Mo-jo and Liao Cheng-chih Meet and Fete Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and liao cheng-chih, president of the association, today met visiting japanese friends and hosted a dinner in their honour. they were teiji hagiwara, ichizo kimura and other members of the delegation of friendly japanese trade organizations, and hiroko yoshimura, daughter of magosaburo yoshimura, noted personage in friendly japanese trade circles.

kuo mo-jo and liao cheng-chih had a cordial and friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned liu hsi-wen, yu li-chun, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun, chang feng, chou chi, wang hsiao-hsien and wang ting-fang.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

a three-member delegation of the korean international tourist agency led by pak ju won arrived here by train yesterday.

they were met at the peking railway station by li chuan-chung, chu kun, li keng-hsin and other leading members of organizations concerned.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

Korean Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking on Way Home from Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party arrived here by air this afternoon on their way home after a visit to pakistan.

greeting them at the airport were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

present were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and korean embassy officials; and col. a.g. abid, military attache of the pakistan embassy here.

foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a dinner this evening in honour of foreign minister ho dam and other korean comrades-in-arms.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Vice Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Vice Minister Hoang Bich Son

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this afternoon met with nguyen co thach, vice-foreign minister of the democratic republic of viet nam, and hoang bich son, vice-foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. they had a very cordial and friendly talk.

present at the meeting on the vietnamese side were: nguyen manh cam, to van huong, r.s.v.n. ambassador to china nguyen van quang and charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy in china nguyen tien.

present on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, han hsu, liang feng, chang teh-wei, wang teh-yang and hu chien-wen of the foreign ministry.

vice-ministers nguyen co thach and hoang bich son and their parties arrived here yesterday on their way to paris for the international conference on viet nam.

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung gave a banquet in their honour at noon today.

Vice Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son Leave Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

nguyen co thach, vice-foreign minister of the democratic republic of viet nam, and hoang bich son, vice-foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, left here for paris by air this morning to attend the international conference on viet nam.

they were seen off at the airport by chang wen-chin, chinese assistant minister of foreign affairs, han hsu and liang feng.

present were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

a.a. brezhnev, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the soviet union here, was also present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Honor of Begum Nusrat Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president.

attending the banquet as guests were maulana kausar niazi, minister for information and broadcasting, haj and auqaf, and other members of begum nusrat bhutto's party, pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and pakistan embassy officials, guests from pakistan and other countries invited by the pakistan international airlines corporation to attend the celebrations of its inaugural flight to peking and to visit places in china, and other pakistan friends in peking.

also attending were sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries in china.

present at the banquet were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, women vice-ministers chen mu-hua and chien cheng-ying, and director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china kuang jen-nung and his wife niu hsiu-chen.

the national flags of pakistan and china hung in the banquet hall this evening. as begum nusrat bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests entered in the company of premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, the band played lively music of welcome.

premier chou en-lai and begum nusrat bhutto spoke at the banquet. the band played the national anthems of pakistan and china after their speeches.

a cordial atmosphere marking the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people prevailed at the banquet. tunes of both countries were played. the hosts and guests repeatedly drank toasts to the constant strengthening of the profound, traditional friendship between the chinese and pakistan people.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned, including chu mu-chih, tung lin, wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, wang meng, wang hai-jung, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, lu wei-chao, han hsu, lu ying, wang shou-hsiang, yang kung-su, kuo tung-chun, liu ching-tang, chu ya-chen, chai cheng-wen, yu chiao, wang yeh-chiu and wu chung-chao.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president:

respected begum bhutto,

distinguished guests from pakistan,

friends and comrades,

we are very glad this evening to gather here joyously with begum bhutto and the other distinguished guests from pakistan. begum bhutto and the other distinguished guests from pakistan have come to china on a friendly visit by the inaugural flight of pia to peking, bringing with them the profound friendly sentiments of president bhutto and the people of pakistan for the chinese people, for which we are most grateful. please allow me, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to express our warm welcome to begum bhutto and the other distinguished guests from pakistan and convey through you our high respects and cordial regards to president bhutto and the people of pakistan.

pakistan is a great country. the people of pakistan are an industrious and valiant people with a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. under the leadership of president bhutto, the government

and people of pakistan, upholding principle, have carried on an unremitting struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty, and won extensive sympathy and support from the peoples of the world. in international affairs, the government of pakistan has taken a series of positive measures and made valuable contributions to the advancement of the asian people's cause of unity against imperialism. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at every success you have achieved and wish you continuous new victories along your road of advance.

friends and comrades,

the present situation in the south asian subcontinent is not satisfactory. the relevant resolutions of the un security council have not been fully implemented to this day. the more than 90,000 interned war prisoners and civilians of pakistan have not yet been repatriated. recently, certain foreign forces, in an attempt to achieve their expansionist ambitions, have been stepping up subversive activities in this region, which threaten the security of pakistan and peace in the south asian subcontinent. the government and people of china firmly support the government and people of pakistan in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty against foreign aggression and subversion.

china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. there exists a profound traditional friendship between the two peoples, who have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggles against imperialism and expansionism. our friendship is one that has stood tests. in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and pakistan have developed satisfactorily. we are convinced that begum bhutto's current visit to china will certainly make a new contribution to the further enhancement of china-pakistan friendship. we wish begum bhutto complete success in her visit.

now i propose a toast
to the friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan,

to the prosperity and strength of the islamic republic of pakistan and the well-being of her people,
to the health of his excellency president zulfikar ali bhutto,

to the health of begum nusrat bhutto,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from pakistan,

to the health of his excellency sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme sarin chhak,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades exclamation

Begum Bhutto's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

following is the full text of begum nusrat bhutto's speech at the banquet premier chou en-lai gave here this evening in her honour:

his excellency respected premier chou en-lai
his excellency respected vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame li hsien-nien
respected chinese friends
your excellencies
ladies and gentlemen:

it is a matter of pride for me to have brought my government's delegation to your great country particularly as the occasion is most auspicious. the inaugural flight of the pia over the karakoram mountains is yet another evidence of the very close relationship between our two countries. personally for me it has provided an occasion to refresh very pleasant memories of china that my earlier visits have left with me. the joyful and warm reception which was accorded to us was for me a renewal of deep sentiments of affection and friendship which president bhutto and i personally have for your country and its great leaders. the honour which you have extended to my delegation and to the pia guests tonight and the kind sentiments you have expressed, reflect the sincere and profound friendship the government and people of this great country have for pakistan. may i on behalf of president bhutto and myself and on behalf of all pia guests express to you our grateful thanks.

your excellency and other chinese leaders have repeatedly emphasised to us that china's relations with pakistan are based on mutuality of benefit and that they are founded on principles and not expediency. we admire the consistency with which these tenets have been followed in china's relations with pakistan. i recall that in the infancy of our statehood when we had not fully comprehended the importance of developments which had taken place in this great country, we approached it with a certain reserve. however even during those days when friendship between our two countries was beyond the horizon of human vision, china did not seek to gain advantage at the cost of her

principles. subsequently, when we did come to learn of the validity of the principles of peaceful co-existence and particularly when we came to appreciate of the sincerity of the views of your great leaders, some of our friends reacted sharply against our desire to put our relations with you on the basis of friendship in accordance with the five principles. it is a matter of immense pride for us that in the past decade and more, our relations have withstood the strains arising out of policies of self interest of nations from whom we expected greater understanding.

as you are aware, we continue to be put under pressure which can only be directed at our independence as a sovereign country. we are still in the process of recovery from the traumatic events of december 1971 when by use of naked force, efforts were made to destroy the very existence of our state. in that process, we were dismembered. we were aware of efforts to permanently alienate us from our brothers in the east, but we are determined that our relationship with them shall be based only on those principles which in our experience, we have found to have withstood the test of time. these are that no third country shall become an arbiter of the relations between us and that these relations must accord with the aspirations of our people.

the people of pakistan are sustained in their hopes of emerging from their recent ordeal and trauma -- the like of which has seldom befallen any nation -- renewed, and united to defend their independence and sovereignty against the forces of subversion and hegemony. the dark night through which we have been passing must give way to the light of dawn. our prisoners of war -- over ninety thousand of them -- must be repatriated without further delay. their right to be returned to their homes immediately after cessation of hostilities is unconditional -- for this is the law for all nations, enacted under the geneva conventions of 1949. the cease-fire came into force in december 1971 and the simla agreement ushering peace between india and pakistan was signed in july 1972. yet fourteen months after the cease-fire in the sub-continent, over 90,000 men, women and children continue to be held in captivity under inhuman conditions -- separated from their wives and children, their kith and kin. within days of the vietnam cease-fire, the repatriation of prisoners of war is about to be completed. how much longer is the agony of the pakistani captives to endure? does the world have nothing to say about their being held as hostages to extract political concessions, contrary to the rules of international law and principles of justice? the just stand of the people's republic of china in favour of the prompt and unconditional repatriation of the pakistani prisoners of war is unassailable in law and morality and has earned for it the respect and admiration of all fair minded people in the world.

pakistan is still faced with the threat to its independence and state sovereignty by subversive forces aided and abetted from outside. but we are vigilant. we shall not relax. we are determined to foil every attack on our independence, sovereignty and national unity. above all we are confident that our people are determined to safeguard their independence and right to sovereign equality.

i acknowledge with satisfaction that, following in the footsteps of the great leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung and under your excellency's guidance, china has emerged as a powerful voice on behalf of the third world countries which are engaged in the struggle to protect their independence, sovereignty and national identity. china's own example has inspired countries of the third world in their struggle against all forms of colonialism, imperialism and expansionism. we believe that although the path of struggle against these evil forces is beset with difficulties and dangers, the peoples of small countries who constitute the majority of the world, will finally triumph and be able to live in freedom and security.

the war has ended in vietnam. the government and people of pakistan share in the rejoicings of the vietnamese people. their struggle has not only done honour to their nation but as the president of pakistan said, has restored asia's pride and rehabilitated asia's self-respect. pakistan supports the just struggle of indo-chinese peoples and believes that they should settle their problems without foreign interference.

during my earlier visits i saw for myself how the great chinese people, inspired by the thoughts and teachings of chairman mao tsetung, geared themselves to the task of establishing a great new society based on equality and happiness for all. in the spirit of "self-reliance and hard struggle" they have made remarkable progress in economic reconstruction of their country. we marvel, mr. prime minister, at the speed with which you are making progress. it is a wonder of the modern world that without incurring one single penny of foreign debt, and i believe internal debt, you have raised the standard of living of your people to a substantial extent. i see on this visit the evidence of it myself. however, as you have said you have far to go in the field of economic development. it is, therefore, a measure of your selflessness that despite your own needs, you share your resources with those who stand in need of assistance. your economic aid to the third world is dedicated to the cause of freedom, dignity and self-determination of the oppressed peoples. pakistan is grateful that in its hour of need china has always been full of consideration and concern for its problems. thanks to chinese economic and technical assistance, we can look forward with a measure of hope to the early establishment of certain basic heavy industries for the first time in the history of pakistan.

i again wish to express my great pleasure at being afforded this opportunity of returning to china to refresh my pleasant and warm memories of your great country and request all our friends to join me in a toast:

- to the prosperity of the great chinese people,
- to the ever growing friendship between the peoples of china and pakistan,
- to the health and long life of the great leader of the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung,
- to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,
- to the health of his excellency vice-pemier li hsien-nien and madame li hsien-nien,
- to the health of his excellency sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak,
- to the health of our respected chinese friends,
- to the health of the heads of all diplomatic missions and their wives present,
- to the health of all those present at this banquet.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Visits Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, this morning visited the central institute for nationalities where she was given a warm reception by its teachers and students.

the sun-lit campus of the institute was today decorated with colourful banners and streamers reading "warm welcome to begum nusrat bhutto". students of various nationalities in their colourful national costumes joyously lined the route to welcome the distinguished pakistan guests. when begum nusrat bhutto, accompanied by chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, arrived at the institute, the students warmly waved the national flags of china and pakistan and bouquets, danced, and shouted "welcome exclamation welcome exclamation warm welcome exclamation"

li li, chairman of the institute revolutionary committee, gave begum nusrat bhutto an account of the institute:

the school trains cadres of minority nationalities, with a student body of 1,300 from over 50 nationalities throughout the country. begum nusrat bhutto then visited the classes of uighur and korean languages and saw an exhibition on various chinese minority nationalities.

students of the arts department performed tibetan, korean, uighur, kazakh, tajik, tai and other minority national songs and dances for the distinguished pakistan guests. pakistan folk music on the programme drew warm applause from the visitors. at the end of the performance, begum nusrat bhutto cordially shook hands with the student artistes to express her appreciation.

this morning, minister maulana kausar niazi and other pakistan guests, who are accompanying begum nusrat bhutto on her visit to china, viewed the great wall and one of the ming tombs, in the company of tung lin, deputy director of the broadcasting administrative bureau.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Arrives in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1973)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, and her party, this afternoon arrived here from peking by plane for a visit to shanghai in the company of lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, and vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin.

accompanying her on her visit was pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi.

the hungchiao airport flew the national flags of china and pakistan. the distinguished pakistan guests were given a warm welcome by wang hung-wen, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen, and chang ching-piao, kuan chien and wang hsiang-chun, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai administrative bureau of civil aviation, the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the shanghai branch of the china travel service and press circles as well as more than 2,000 shanghai people.

when begum nusrat bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests came down from the plane, the well-wishers beat drums and gongs, and waved bouquets and colourful streamers. a girl presented begum nusrat bhutto with a

bouquet. then begum nusrat bhutto walked round to meet the crowds.

armed militiawomen saluted the honoured guests. gaily-attired girls sang and danced. the crowds repeatedly shouted: "warm welcome to begum nusrat bhutto exclamation" "firm support for the pakistan people's just struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and pakistan people exclamation" begum nusrat bhutto enthusiastically waved to the welcomers.

accompanying the pakistan guests to shanghai were also ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of other departments.

guests from pakistan and other countries invited by the p.i.a. to attend the celebrations of its inaugural flight to peking also arrived in this city.

when begum nusrat bhutto and her party left peking this morning, they were seen off at the airport by kuang jen-nung, director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and his wife niu hsiu-chen, wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

First Ambassador of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

alwai abdul rahman al-saqaff, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's democratic republic of yemen to china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion were ahmed aldaros fadaaq, counsellor of the embassy of the people's democratic republic of yemen in china, and tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Ambassador to China Gives Cocktail Party and Film Show to Mark Quincentenary of Copernicus' Birth

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 19, 1973)

polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak and his wife gave a cocktail party and film show here this evening to mark the quincentenary of the birth of the outstanding polish astronomer nicolaus copernicus. films on copernicus' life were shown.

present on the occasion were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, and leading members of organizations concerned ting hsueh-sung, li en-chiu, li ting-chuan, chang ying, wu tsao-wen and liu chi-ying, as well as scientists cheng mao-tan and chien wei-chang.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Bust of Late Prime Minister Bandaranaike Presented at Colombo Ceremony

(NCNA-English Colombo, Feb. 19, 1973)

a ceremony was held this morning at the entrance lobby of the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall at which yang hui-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china, handed over to prime minister mrs. bandaranaike a white marble bust of the late prime minister bandaranaike.

in a speech, yang hui-sheng said that the late prime minister bandaranaike had devoted himself to the cause of fighting against imperialist aggression, maintaining national independence and state sovereignty, and pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment. he had also made positive contribution to the development of relations between sri lanka and china. all this had won the admiration of the chinese people. chinese sculptors felt it an honour to do a bust of this good friend of the chinese people.

yang hui-sheng thanked prime minister mrs. bandaranaike for her concern for the chinese workers

and technicians, and thanked the officials and workers of sri lanka for their cooperation with the chinese workers and technicians.

then mrs. bandaranaike unveiled the bust amid applause. on behalf of the sri lanka government and people and in her own name, she expressed thanks to the chinese government and premier chou en-lai for presenting this bust to the bandaranaike memorial international conference hall. she also thanked the sri lanka and chinese workers and technicians for their hard work in building the hall. she said: "the construction work of the hall proceeded so fast and now is near completion. this is mainly due to the hard work and good cooperation between the sri lanka and chinese workers and technicians."

maithripala senanayake, minister of irrigation, power and highways and chairman of the bandaranaike commemoration committee, garlanded the bust and made a speech.

the bust of the late prime minister bandaranaike will be placed at the entrance lobby of the hall in front of a large painting depicting the beauty and splendour of sri lanka.

present at the ceremony today were ministers, deputy ministers and high officials of the government as well as sri lanka and chinese workers and technicians.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Kissinger Calls on Begum Nusrat Bhutto

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, on february 18 paid a courtesy call here on begum nusrat bhutto, wife of pakistan president zulfikar ali bhutto. begum bhutto had arrived in peking on a visit.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Ambassador to China Gives Reception Marking Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

r.s. wambura, tanzanian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the 8th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between china and tanzania.

among those present at the reception were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of organizations concerned, including peng min, yen chun, hao chung-shih, li ching-chuan, yang chi and hsiang chien.

zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and his wife were present.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and tanzania.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 6, 1973 No. 5327

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* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Party Organizations in Ch'angchou Municipality Adopt Measures To Raise CYL Cadres' Political Consciousness and Working Abilities

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 24, 1973)

(NCNA Nanking, February 23, 1973) Party organizations at all levels in Ch'angchou municipality, Kiangsu Province, pay close attention to training and educating CYL cadres and adopt measures to help them raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and their working abilities, so that they may vigorously lead the CYL members and other youths to advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

CYL committees or branches have been set up universally in various basic-level units in Ch'angchou municipality. At present, this municipality has more than 3,900 CYL cadres at or above the level of a member of the CYL branch committee. The overwhelming majority of them are newborn elements who emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution. For the sake of training them the Party organizations at all levels in Ch'angchou municipality educate them in a planned way in the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and in revolutionary traditions.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the municipal committee and the Party committees of various bureaus and ch'ü have held 27 study classes for CYL cadres, accommodating more than 2,135 students. In these study classes, the CYL cadres conscientiously study the series of Chairman Mao's instructions on criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work, diligently study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, and penetratingly criticize the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in turning against the Party and the country and frenziedly trying to induce a basic change in the Party's line and policies,

to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. They also put emphasis on criticism against the counter-revolutionary fallacies disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, of opposing the study of Marxism and Leninism by young people, opposing the integration of the youths with the workers and peasants and opposing the youths' taking the "red and expert" road.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the CYL cadres further raise their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and their consciousness of continuing the revolution. The leading members of the municipal committee and the basic-level Party organizations regularly teach the CYL cadres lessons in revolutionary traditions, ask the old workers, old poor peasants, old Party members and veteran fighters of the Red Army to tell the CYL cadres and the CYL members the histories of their families, their villages and the revolutionary struggles, so as to teach them to inherit and carry forward the Party's excellent styles of remaining modest and prudent and of hard struggle.

Ku Ya-kuo, secretary of the CYL branch of Ch'angchou No. 4 Nautical Instruments Plant, is a new cadre. After attending the study class, he actively organizes the CYL members and youths to set up a mass criticism group and to take the sharp weapon of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to make deep-going criticism against the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to carry out small-scale criticism activities regularly in connection with realities and to uncover and criticize the evil practice of the bourgeoisie, thereby effectively raising their political consciousness.

In the course of training the CYL cadres, the Party organizations at all levels of Ch'angchou municipality also pay attention to helping them learn the fundamental knowledge about the League. The municipal committee and the Party organizations of the bureaus dealing with industrial chemicals, urban construction, machine building and the radio have separately set up classes for the CYL cadres to learn basic knowledge about the League. In many units, the Party organizations give the CYL organizations concrete help in writing and compiling materials for teaching CYL lessons and setting up a system governing teaching of CYL lessons. Since last year, most of the CYL branches of Ch'angchou Chemical Plant have been perseveringly teaching CYL lessons once a month, making the CYL members take a more active part in CYL activities and giving an impetus to the development of CYL work.

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FRONTIER PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Forge Bravely Ahead Along the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

by

Hsü Jui-lan (許瑞蘭)
Assistant Political Instructor of a certain unit of
Lanchow Production and Construction Corps

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 23, 1973)

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "Intellectuals must integrate with the masses and serve the masses. This calls for a process of mutual recognition. The process may and must lead to a lot of suffering and a great deal of friction but so long as everyone has the determination, these demands can be fulfilled."

Chairman Mao's words cannot be closer to the truth. When I first arrived at the border area, I had a cellar for living quarters, firewood and reeds for bedding and unleavened bread for food. All around the barracks stretched endlessly the rolling Gobi Desert. A wind rose with sand whipped up all round to last straight at my eyes. Once I was scooping up filth in a lavatory. A sudden overwhelming stench assailed my nostrils that made me retch. I said to myself that this kind of work is as laborious as it is filthy. It just holds out no "prospects"!

Just as I was in a troubled state of mind, an old poor peasant inspired me with profound education. This comrade was active in study and keen on labor and kept busy from dawn to dusk. He always stayed his most cheerful self. I once asked him when at work, "How long have you been in the border area?" "Over ten years!" said he. I thought that I had been here but a dozen days and yet had enough of it. How could anyone have remained content and satisfied after all those years?"

I asked, "Is everything all right here?"

He said, "Everything is fine! Look, the sky is so big and the earth so vast. So long as we keep to Chairman Mao's words, there is no reason why something cannot be made out of one's life!"

I again asked, "Do you not feel life drab and tough?"

He exclaimed, "Tough! Why? In the old society, we had our very life at stake working for the landlords. Now we are working for the revolution and for the people. Even if life is made still harder, we get nothing but joy out of it!"

These few words from him gave me profound enlightenment! In the past, I always thought that born in the new society and raised under the red banner and

armed with several years of schooling, I had learned something about revolutionary theory. Verbally I often echoed, "Serve the people" and "Be a revolutionary successor." Yet once in contact with reality, I found a distance of 18,000 li that separated my feelings from those of the laboring people. Deep in the recesses of my soul still lingered something very unclean. It was an obsession with narrow personal interests. The very thought of my throwing away an iron ladle the day I scooped up human waste in the lavatory overwhelmed me with a feeling of shame. I felt that what I had chucked away was not just an iron ladle but what stood for the true features of the laboring people and their ideological feelings.

Thereafter, I again picked up the iron ladle. I made it my determination to dedicate my whole life to the revolution and be a stout proletarian revolutionary fighter.

In 1967, after a course of united fighting by the comrades with the support of fraternal units, our company produced for the state over 400,000 catties of grain, more than 20,000 catties of cotton and 120,000 catties of melons and fruits. A twin bumper harvest in revolution and production was scored. But our company had for a time concerned itself with reclamation and a demand for investment and had neglected the levelling and trimming of earth and the establishment of drainage canals. As a result, soil salinity and alkalinity assumed increasingly serious proportions. Some plots had to be given up for cultivation.

In the face of this, old battalion commander Lü Chung-ch'eng one day asked everyone at work, "The soil is seriously affected by salinity and alkalinity. Do we have a way to bring it under control?" He added, "Is what we want a hard struggle or a comfortable life? To seek a comfortable life in this case is to seek something elusive, as the salinity and alkalinity will at last chase us away. Only by waging hard struggle and bringing the salinity and alkalinity under control can we put down deep root in this piece of land like plants."

The old battalion commander's remarks left us convinced deep down. Under his leadership, we selected a strip of land most seriously affected by salinity and alkalinity and hardness. Braving the severe cold of winter, we initiated a change-heaven-and-earth effort. In every way, the old battalion commander set an example. His exemplary acts left me profoundly enlightened. At that time, I was suffering from a back pain. But the sight of the old fighter working at my side made me forget all my pain. I was inspired to fight hard side by side with everyone else. In this way, over 400 mow of land was transformed in one winter and one spring. Later, a steady and high yield was maintained for all the area at all times.

On the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements and with reeducation from the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, we revolutionary youths got continuously tempered and grew up in the vast world. For a time, I spent a relatively great deal of time outside attending meetings. When back in the company, some fighters said, "The political instructor has looked soften in the face and in the hands." This gave me quite a big jolt.

I took a look at my hands, their calluses really not so thick as before. At the thought of Chairman Mao's teaching about cadres' participation in collective productive labor, I deeply felt the disappearance of the old calluses and a change in the facial complexion as a pointer to a greater distance away from the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

At this time, spring sowing started. To meet the agricultural deadline, I joined other comrades in a shock manure hauling effort. In less than a few days, my shoulders swelled under the pressure of burdens and my back ached again. The comrades said concernedly, "Political instructor, the way you exert yourself makes us feel ill at ease. You go back quick for a rest! Each of us will shoulder one more basket. That will take care of your work!" Yet I insisted on working with everyone else. Finding me not in the best of health, the comrades half-pushed me back into my dormitory. In the dormitory, the very sound of the bugle calling all to labor filled me with an irresistible urge to rush to the bustling worksite. I yielded to it as I dashed out. I picked up the shoulder pole with the manure baskets dangling from it. I labored side by side with other comrades!

A review of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and of the road traversed and a look at the exhilerating scene of the broad masses of young intellectuals luxuriantly growing up in the countryside--all this fills me with a firmer resolution to tread the bright path of integration with the workers and peasants. We will build socialist rivers and mountains of iron with our two hands!

* * *

RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Resolutely Follow the Revolutionary Road Charted by Chairman Mao

by

The Young Intellectual Group of the Layen Tea Plantation of the Lup'ai Commune, T'ieno Hsien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 23, 1973)

Since 1969, in compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "Young intellectuals must head for the countryside," we 65 young intellectuals have successively said good-bye to our home towns and chen and settled at Layen Tea Plantation of Lup'ai commune. For several years, under the leadership of the Party organization, we developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. On 29 hilltops, we reclaimed and afforested 2,400 mow of land and planted 45 mow to seed-oil tea, 200 mow to tea trees and 100 mow to chestnuts and walnuts respectively. We also planted fruit trees, medicinal herbs, etc. With our own hands, we built walls and burned tiles and set up 45 houses. We collectively raised 18 oxen and over 50 pigs. Also set up were agricultural tools repair works, brick and tile kilns, and multi-purpose processing factories.

Under the education and help of the leadership of the plantation and the poor and lower-middle peasants, we associated the practice of the three major revolutionary movements with an assiduous effort in the study of books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. A change came over our ideological feelings. Our consciousness of class struggle and line struggle was raised considerably. Two of us joined the Party and 14 the League. Six were recommended for college and technical middle school studies. Some were elected members of leading squads. Practice makes us further realize that it is good and well for young intellectuals to be rusticated. This is of great realistic significance in cultivating successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and building new socialist villages.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed out, "It's highly imperative for young intellectuals to head for the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." The young intellectuals of our group were all cadres, workers and daughters and sons of town and chen residents never tempered in the storm of revolutionary struggle and lacking in the ideological feelings of the laboring people.

When we first arrived, the tea plantation was at the planning stage of construction. At that time, the plantation headquarters was housed in commune members' homes. The planned tea plantation and forest areas were nothing but brambles-packed hilltops. Faced with the tough conditions, some students developed an inclination to shrink from difficulties. The poor and lower-middle peasants read what was in our minds and engaged us in heart-to-heart

talks. They joined us in studying Chairman Mao's teaching, "The greater the difficulties a place involves the greater the need to go there. Only then are we worthy of the name of a good comrade." They further treated us to village histories, family histories and recollections of the sad past in the light of the sweet present.

Pointing a finger at the hilltops to be opened up as part of the tea plantation, the plantation manager said to us, "In the old society, the sky belonged to the landlords and so did the earth. No matter how high a mountain might be, not a single square inch of it belong to us poor and lower-middle peasants. No matter how big a slope might be, it provided not one-tenth of a mow for us poor and lower-middle peasants. To say nothing of opening up mountains to build a tea plantation, the very act of going uphill to fell trees for firewood would make us liable to be persecuted by the landlords. Today, under Chairman Mao's leadership, we reclaim and afforest mountains and dress them with tea trees and build new socialist mountainous areas. Even still greater difficulties encountered can be overcome."

Education from the plantation leadership and poor and lower-middle peasants set up to deep thinking: Why is it that what the poor and lower-middle peasants have in mind is always inseparable from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and yet we should have got obsessed with individual "prospects"? Why is it that the poor and lower-middle peasants have confined themselves to mountainous areas from generation to generation, inhabited the mountains and cherished them and assiduously built socialist new mountainous areas and yet the moment we arrive at the mountainous area and run into a little trouble, our confidence is shaken? Conditions in mountainous areas are relatively poor. Why don't we create conditions for their transformation? Instead we often want to head for better circumstanced areas? We recalled the time we arrived at the tea plantation. The poor and lower-middle peasants helped us politically, showed us concern in our living, patiently taught us every kind of farm work. And yet we saw no "prospects" in the mountainous area and wanted to leave the mountainous area.

A comparison of ourselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and a review of ourselves made us understand that we had our confidence shaken at the first taste of slight difficulties for the basic reason that we experienced not the kind of class suffering before liberation and lacked the ideological feelings of poor and lower-middle peasants. If we do not seek thorough ideological transformation and just seek hard tempering in the three major revolutionary movements, we shall not be able to become successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Thereafter, we took the poor and lower-middle peasants as our teachers in every way and associated ordinary work with revolutionary theory, took the building of the tea plantation as a concrete action in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and took trying circumstances as a good opportunity for tempering our revolutionary will. By day, we joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in reclaiming wasteland, planting vegetables, and growing trees. At night, we joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in studying books of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, taught the poor and lower-middle peasants to learn culture and sing revolutionary songs, and read newspapers

aloud for their benefit. To enliven the cultural life of mountainous areas, we organized a spare-time cultural and art propaganda team to weave local good men and good deeds into theatrical material, and associated the Party's central tasks with stage programs for the benefit of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Thus, though more exacting work was involved, yet the thought of our carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through practical action and our adding bricks and tiles to the communist edifice filled us with an extra surge of pride. The more we worked the more enthusiastic we waxed. Life to us became increasingly meaningful.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Man's correct ideas can only come from social practice and from the three kinds of practice--social production struggle, class struggle and scientific experiment." Only by plunging into practice in the three major revolutionary movements and humbly learning from the worker-peasant masses can we young intellectuals continuously add to our ability of struggle and cultivate ourselves into socialist-minded and cultured laborers and make due contributions to the proletarian revolutionary cause. The vast rural world is a good classroom for our tempering and our growth. We must resolutely follow the revolutionary road pointed out by Chairman Mao and seek tempering and growth in the countryside.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

Young Workers of Fushun Steel Mill Grow Up Healthily

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 24, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, February 23, 1973) Answering Chairman Mao's great call "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the broad masses of young workers of Fushun Steel Mill, Liaoning, perseveringly learn from Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit and grow up healthily in the course of the three great revolutionary movements. In the whole mill in the past few years, 124 youths have had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and more than 1,000 others have joined the Communist Youth League.

Fushun Steel Mill is a place where Lei Feng, a great communist fighter, once fought before he died. Twelve years ago, Comrade Lei Feng took part in the construction of major projects here. Here, many of the old workers who once fought together with Lei Feng and many of the young workers were once tutored by him. For many years in the past, in the course of educating the young workers, the Party committee of this mill took the "three treasures," namely the workbag, the economy box and the savings box left behind in this mill by Lei Feng, as a teaching material and asked the old workers who had fought together with him and the students once tutored by him to recount his brilliant deeds, thereby spurring the broad masses of young workers to learn from and inherit Lei Feng's spirit consciously and to train themselves into successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The Party committee of Fushun Steel Mill pays very close attention to leading the young workers to learn from Lei Feng's spirit of being a "cog" and diligently reading works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's books and arming themselves with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In early 1971, a group of young workers came to this mill. They worked with full vigor. But in reading and study, they showed signs of "being unable to sit still and to go deep into the books." The Party committee of the mill realized that this was a reflection of their insufficient understanding of the importance of conscientious reading and study and the mastery of revolutionary doctrine. In the light of this situation, the Party committee organized Wang Yu, an old worker of the repairs and construction team and a communist who formerly worked together with Lei Feng, to recount how Comrade Lei Feng made strenuous efforts to study Chairman Mao's works with deep proletarian feeling.

Wang Yu said: "I once went with Lei Feng to another locality to bring back some building materials in a cart. On the way, I saw that Lei Feng seized hold of every moment we took a rest of some ten minutes, and concentrated on reading Chairman Mao's works."

Lei Feng's spirit of study taught the young workers an impressive lesson. They came to realize that the most important reason why Comrade Lei Feng could grow up to be a great communist fighter was that he consciously studied Chairman Mao's works and applied the revolutionary doctrine in guiding revolutionary practice.

With the help of the old workers, these young workers actively organized a study group. In the past two years, the young workers of this study group perseveringly used their spare time and holidays to read through the four volumes of Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution." They became the advanced models of the young workers of the whole mill in reading and study.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the broad masses of the young workers of this mill have generally developed the habit of reading and study perseveringly. In the whole mill, 266 youth study groups have been set up and more than 380 young workers posted as tutors in the workers' groups or squads, work sections and workshops. They play a role in promoting study in this mill.

In the past few years, a few groups of young workers have joined this mill. Some of these young workers felt that their jobs were not ideal enough, so that they were sometimes not content with doing their work. Accordingly, the Party committee of the mill led them to learn from Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit of "devoting his limited life to the unlimited 'service of the people'" and to serve the people wholeheartedly. The broad masses of young workers learned from Lei Feng, tried to find their own shortcomings, combined the establishment of a lofty revolutionary ideal with their efforts to do their jobs well, and did their work consciously.

Young worker Ho Wen-lu was one of the students formerly tutored by Lei Feng. In this mill, he worked as a smelter. While doing his work, he always encouraged himself with Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit and regarded the refining of one more ton of steel for the revolution as the greatest happiness in his life. A young worker of his squad once felt the work of steel refining hard and difficult and was sometimes not content with doing his work. He got together with this young worker to learn from Comrade Lei Feng's deeds and recounted the scene in which Comrade Lei Feng formerly explained to him "What is a revolutionary ideal and what does a man live for?" With patient help by him, this young worker came to understand that the reason why Comrade Lei Feng could be an outstanding tractor operator in the countryside, a model laborer in a factory and a great communist fighter in the army unit was that he had the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and did what the Party told him to do. After that, he not only was contented with steel refining but also became a backbone element in revolution and production.

Following Lei Feng's example, young cook Chu Feng-chiian consciously served as a productive "attendant" and made strenuous efforts to do her job well. Last year, she was rated an advanced worker in the mill.

Spurred by Lei Feng's spirit, a scene of bravely enduring hardships for the revolution, vying with one another in carrying heavy loads for the revolution and making greater contributions toward the revolution prevailed among the young workers of the whole mill.

The Party committee of this mill also takes the "three treasures," namely, the workbag, the economy box and the savings box, left behind to this mill by Comrade Lei Feng, as good teaching materials for educating the young workers in the revolutionary traditions, so as to continue carrying forward the revolutionary traditions of hard work, plain living and arduous struggle.

Following the example of Comrade Lei Feng, the young workers of the metal work section of the machine workshop of this mill persevere in economizing every drop of oil and every inch of cloth for the revolution. They pick up each piece of greased cloth which they have thrown away, wash it and dry it for further use. They keep doing so perseveringly and unremittingly whether in cold winter or in hot summer. In the past two years, they have recovered more than 4,000 catties of greased cloth, saving large quantities of industrial-use cloth for the state.

The broad masses of the young workers of this mill also take Lei Feng as their example, carry forward the excellent style of hard work and plain living. In doing their work and in everyday life, they imposed stern demands on themselves and consciously resisted the corruption by bourgeois ideology.

* * *

WORKER CADRES

Yinch'uan Woolen Textile Mill Strengthens Training and Education for Worker-Turned Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 24, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Yinch'uan dated February 23, 1973) The Party committee of Yinch'uan Woolen Textile Mill actively strengthens training and education for the worker-turned cadres and leads them to make strenuous efforts to study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and to receive training in the course of the three great revolutionary movements, thereby effectively raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and their abilities to do leadership work.

At present, 60 percent of the cadres at the leading posts at all levels in Yinch'uan Woolen Textile Mill have come from among workers. Among them are Han and Hui cadres, together with a group of woman cadres. Of the cadres promoted to the leading posts at all levels since the great proletarian cultural revolution, 38 percent have come from among the workers. These worker-turned cadres have rather high consciousness of class struggle and line struggle, are full of vigor and vitality, work in a down-to-earth manner and voluntarily and are capable of maintaining close ties with the masses. They have played an active role in their leading posts at all levels.

In the course of training and educating the worker-turned cadres, the Party committee of Yinch'uan Woolen Textile Mill first pays attention to leading them to read and study, so as to help them raise their theoretical level and increase their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. It also organizes them to set up a Marxist-Leninist study group and to persevere in sparing some time each week for study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. Many of the worker-turned cadres belong to a comparatively low cultural level, so they may meet some difficulties in their study. The secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee of this mill get together with them to study and to exchange experience and encourage them to read diligently.

The Party committee of Yinch'uan Woolen Textile Mill pays attention to letting the worker-turned cadres brave the storm and face the world in the course of class struggle and line struggle, so as to give them a test and training. During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, it organizes them to attend the criticism meetings held by the mill, the workshop and the workers' groups, and to take the lead in criticizing the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby deepening their understanding of the Party's basic line during the historical period of socialism and raising their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle.

A worker-turned cadre of the Hui nationality, Ting Hsueh-wu is a young cadre who was promoted to this post last year. After taking the post of deputy secretary of the CYL committee of this mill, he stood at the high plane

of class struggle and line struggle and learned the important meaning of doing a good job of youth work. He went on his own initiative to carry out various activities to suit the characteristics of youths in conjunction with the Party's central tasks. He visited two-third of the families of the young workers of this mill and aroused the parents to carry out ideological work penetratingly and meticulously on the young workers in cooperation with the activities conducted by the mill. Rather good results were achieved.

The Party committee of Yinch'uan Woolen Textile Mill also pays attention to continuously raising the worker-turned cadres' abilities to do leadership work. It not only let them go to carry heavy loads on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements so as to increase their abilities in the course of struggle, but also pays constant attention to understanding the conditions of their work and difficulties in their work and giving them concrete guidance and help.

Director of the machine-weaving workshop and a Hui cadre, Tai Shu-sung was formerly a machine maintenance worker. After being promoted to the leading post of this workshop, he only went in the fore to work and was not good at arousing and relying on the masses. As a result, he worked very hard, but the work of this workshop could not be set in motion. Accordingly, the Party committee of the mill and the Party branch of the workshop helped him improve his method of work and taught him to take the mass line in doing his work. With the help of the Party organizations, he paid attention to putting politics in command, brought the role of the group and squad leaders into full play as the backbone and conscientiously carried out political and ideological work on the masses, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses. This workshop carried out its various branches of work with better results.

The Party committee of Yinch'uan Woolen Textile Mill constantly teaches the worker-turned cadres to participate perseveringly in collective productive labor, to maintain close ties with the masses and to preserve the natural color of the working class. In this mill, with the exception of some who are not detached from production, all the worker-turned cadres perseveringly adhere to the system governing periodical participation in collective productive labor.

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Shansi Knitting Mill Actively Promotes New Cadres from Among Workers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 24, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Taiyuan dated February 23, 1973) The Party committee of Shansi Knitting Mill actively trans new cadres and promotes them from among the workers and brings them into full play as the backbone in the three great revolutionary movements.

Shansi Knitting Mill is an old factory with a history of more than 40 years. There, the old workers account for over 55 percent of the total number of its workers and staff members. The overwhelming majority of them have rather high class consciousness and consciousness of the line and rich practical experience. Some of them have made creations and inventions in productive techniques. In accordance with the needs of development of production, the Party committee of this mill has in the past few years promoted a group of old workers who have high political consciousness and rich practical experience to the leading posts at the levels of the mill, the workshop, the work section and the workers' groups or squads. Now, over 53 percent of the cadres at and above the intermediate level in this mill have been promoted from among the old workers; the overwhelming majority of the leaders of the work sections and workers' groups or squads are old workers.

Promoted from among the old workers, these cadres preserve and develop the distinguished character of the working class, conscientiously read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and play a leading role in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work.

After taking the post of secretary of the CYL committee of this mill, spinner Jung Hsiu-o overcame the difficulties brought about by her low cultural level and the heavy loads of work, and made strenuous efforts to study works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. She was busily engaged in work in day time, but she carried out study by making use of her time at night and on Sundays. In one year or more, she finished reading five philosophical works by Chairman Mao and selected to read such Marxist-Leninist works as "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," thereby increasing her consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After taking the leading posts, many of the old workers develop the revolutionary style of hard struggle, perseveringly go deeply into the first line of production, join the workers in labor and study and maintain constant and close ties with the masses.

After taking the post of deputy director of the towels and bed sheets workshop, old maintenance worker Liang Chung-ming still took with him the spanner and the screw driver, participated in production together with the workers and solved the problems arising in the course of production.

For a long time in the past, deputy chief engineer Lu Fu-ch'ing who came from among the old workers perseveringly took part in production and got

together with the workers to carry out technical innovation in a big way, successfully innovating 16 kinds of automatic and electrified weaving machines, improving the workers' laboring conditions and raising productivity of labor. Not long ago, he again got together with some old workers to make a success of innovating an atuomatic bed-sheet printing machine, liberating the printing workers from complex manual labor and raising productivity of labor by over 100 percent.

Led by these worker-turned cadres, this mill, since last year, has achieved 27 items of rather important innovations, playing an enormous role in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in accomplishing the State plan.

* * *

INDUSTRY

China's Molten Rock Casting Industry Gains Fast Development

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 24, 1973)

(Our own dispatch) Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the broad masses of workers, engineers and technicians on the front of molten rock casting industry in our country squarely criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line, perseveringly "take their own road of developing industry," boldly make creations and conduct experiments repeatedly, bring about a fast development in China's molten rock casting industry. The molten rock products are extensively used in many industrial departments and have brought about remarkable results.

Molten rock is a new type of industrial material. It takes such natural rocks as basalt and pyroxene or some industrial slags for its chief material, so that the molten rock products have resistance against abrasion and against chemical corrosion which is lacking in ordinary metals. Its abrasion resistance is several times, more than ten times and even 30 to 40 times higher than that of alloy steel, ordinary steel and cast iron. It is nearly 100 percent resistant to acid and alkali, except hydrofluoric acid and super-heated phosphoric acid. Besides, it has good anelectric nature and rather great mechanical strength. Therefore, vigorously developing the molten rock casting industry and popularizing the use of molten rock is of vital significance in the socialist construction.

China started her study and trial-making of molten rock casting in 1955. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the molten rock casting industry developed slowly due to the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line. The great proletarian cultural revolution gave a great impetus to the development of the molten rock casting industry. By now, more than 20 molten rock casting plants have been built throughout the country, the output of molten rocks is 6 to 7 times greater than that before the great cultural revolution, and molten rocks of more than 4,000 varieties and specifications have been produced.

In the past few years, the broad masses of workers and staff members and scientific and technical personnel engaged in the molten rock casting industry have also conducted multiple-purpose utilization in a big way and experimented with the making of molten rocks of chromite slag and pyroxene, molten rocks of chromite slag, molten rock of pulverized cinder, molten rock of slag, and molten rock of sintered liquefied coal, thereby opening a new road of making multiple-purpose use of industrial waste and developing the molten rock casting industry.

At present, the molten rock products have been extensively used in the departments of metallurgy, mining, fuels and chemicals, water and power supply, machine building, building materials and light industries. Facts show that: Under certain conditions, molten rock is a kind of ideal substitute for such

important materials as steel, iron, non-ferrous metal, alloy material and rubber. The use of molten rock products has not only solved crucial problems which have long remained unresolved in production in some industrial departments, prolonged the use of the equipment, raised production efficiency and lowered production cost, but also economized large quantities of metal and rubber for the state.

The general sintering plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company started using the molten rock products in 1965. In the past seven years, it saved more than 2,000 tons of rolled steel and close to 30,000 kilograms of rubber for the state. In one of the shafts in this plant, steel plate was formerly used as lining of the duct, which required frequent overhaul and repair and could be used for only five years. Change of this lining would need 70 tons of steel plates. Later, molten rock was used in place of steel plate. Seven years have passed, and yet the brand marks on the molten rocks have not yet been abrased away. It is estimated that these molten rocks can still stand the use of some years. It is possible to save 600 tons of rolled steel in one span of use.

Beginning from 1965, the coking plant under the Capital Iron and Steel Company has used molten rocks in the 58 positions which are subject to abrasion in the coke transportation system. Practice shows that the resistance of molten rock is against abrasion was 10 to 20 times higher than that of steel plate. That plant used 120 tons of molten rocks in the past seven years, saving 800 tons of rolled steel. The corrosion resistance and abrasion resistance of molten rock are fully shown in the fuels and chemicals industries. It takes the place of large quantities of metals and reduces damage of equipment by abrasion and corrosion.

In the chemical plants in Tientsin, Kirin, Sian and Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and in the mining bureaus in Fushun, Tsaochuang, Fengfeng, Chinghsi and Liaoyuan, the use of molten rocks has helped in greatly lengthening the life of equipment, reducing the load of complicated overhaul and repair services, and saving large quantities of iron, steel and precious non-ferrous metals for the state.

In a few dozen power plants under the electric departments, molten rock products have been used in such equipment as the duster, dust extractor, ash tub, pneumatic ash-transporting duct, exhaust fan, diffusion and pump and blowtorch, producing remarkable results and solving the problems of impediment of production due to damage of equipment and stopping of machines for overhaul and repair.

Huatung Building Construction Machine Plant produced a kind of stirrer which had 20-millimeter-thick alloy-steel plates as its lining. This stirrer became worn out after six months' continuous use. In early 1971, this plant produced 60 stirrers with molten rock as lining. The user units had good comments on this product. It was estimated that durability might be lengthened by six times and, in one period of use, one stirrer of this new type could save about 3 tons of alloy steel.

With the undertaking of socialist construction developing briskly, more and more localities and departments demand greater supply of molten rock products and expand the scope of use of molten rock, so as to save more of such important materials as iron, steel, lead and rubber. To develop the production of molten rocks in a big way so that they may be used extensively in various industrial departments, the broad masses of workers, cadres, engineers and technicians on the front of molten rock casting industry are going all out, aiming high, perseveringly combining scientific research, production and use, working hard to increase output and improve quality, so as to develop the production of molten rock to a new level and make it play a greater role in socialist construction.

* * *

MEDICINE

Central China Hospital Combines Traditional Chinese and Western Therapy for Treating Some Acute Epidemic Diseases

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Feb. 19, 1973)

medical workers at the hospital of the hupeh college of traditional chinese medicine here are integrating the traditional chinese and western schools of medicine in treating certain acute epidemic diseases.

they have prescribed herbal medicine supplemented by western medication in treating epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis since 1965. this proved effective for more than 90 per cent of the cases.

extracts of the herbal medicine are now prepared in ampoules for intravenous injection. traditionally, most chinese doctors prescribe herbal decoctions. tablets are now made from extracts of the decoctions. incorporating liquid injection in chinese medication brings better and faster results, the hospital records show.

the hospital has used herbal medicine supplemented by western medication to treat acute bacterial dysentery and used acupuncture to treat acute jaundice hepatitis in the past two years. in 125 cases of acute jaundice hepatitis, 94 patients were completely cured and the other 31 showed improvement.

chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." in accordance with this teaching, the hospital started in the winter of 1965 to integrate the two schools of medicine in treating acute infectious diseases, with emphasis on traditional chinese medicine. the first break-through was in treating epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, an acute infectious disease attended by inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.

all the patients were cured. one-third of them were given herbal medicine supplemented by western medication. all the other patients were given only herbal decoctions. summing up their experience, the doctors later evolved a compound herbal decoction which deals with the main symptoms common in epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis patients, such as fever, headache, vomiting and hemorrhagic spots under the skin. ampoules were later made from extracts of the decoction for intravenous injection. the injection has proved effective in treating both slight and acute cases.

a child was brought to the hospital in february 1971 in a state of shock and with subcutaneous spots of hemorrhaging all over his body. the doctors diagnosed sporadic epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. they gave him injections of the compound herbal decoction and a heart stimulant, and dealt with oxygen deficiency and acidosis. the child's life was saved and he was discharged from the hospital after 15 days.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Health Work in North China Mountain Village

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Feb. 21, 1973)

a production brigade in the loess highlands of north china's shansi province now has a cooperative medical service with doctors and over 60 part-time medical workers for all its production teams.

the commune members of the taiyang production brigade in chishan county now get medical treatment in their own village.

when chairman mao in 1952 called on the people throughout the country to get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease and improve health conditions, the villagers began cleaning their courtyards, houses and roads every morning before going to the fields. dirty pools were filled in, latrines improved, and animal sheds built far from living quarters. the villagers continue to pay attention to environmental hygiene.

there was not a single doctor in the village before liberation. the poor and lower-middle peasants could not afford to see doctors, and the landlords were treated by doctors from the county town.

as living standards rose after liberation, the villagers wanted to improve their health conditions. during the agricultural cooperative movement in 1956, the peasants raised funds for medical work. this was followed by the setting up of a health centre in 1959 as the collective economy grew with the founding of the people's communes the previous year. the village also trained medical workers.

the cooperative medical service was also set up in 1959. most of the money comes from the brigade's welfare funds, and the peasants contributed a small amount. the peasants now get free medical treatment.

one commune member contracted inflammation of the kidneys (nephritis) and could not afford medical treatment before liberation. the brigade health centre cured her in three years. the 300 yuan medical cost was covered by the cooperative medical fund. she can now do light field work, and her family built a new house in 1971.

since the medical service began, the brigade has had 29 patients whose medical expenses exceeded 100 yuan. the whole cost was covered by the cooperative fund.

putting prevention first, the health centre gives the villagers regular medical check-ups and prepares preventive herbal drugs for them. it gives the children vaccinations and preventive medication. incidence of common and recurrent diseases has been lowered, and there has been no case of infectious diseases in the village since 1956.

DESERT CONTROL

Effective Desert Control Along Northwest China Corridor

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Feb. 21, 1973)

green shelterbelts stretching more than 1,600 kilometres built since liberation now benefit sixteen counties and principal towns in the kansu corridor, northwest china.

the corridor, which includes 21 counties, lies south of two deserts west of the yellow river. sandstorms and shifting sand dunes used to devour pastures, farms and villages on the edge of the deserts in old china as none of the reactionary governments took measures.

collectivization after the founding of new china opened a new page in the rural areas there. encouraged by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the people's commune members, scientists and research workers started large-scale, planned desert control in 1958.

tree planting has been going on every spring and autumn in the past decade or more, and shelterbelts have been created in many places along the edge of the deserts. cooperating with local forestry plantations, the members of 22 people's communes have afforested 19,800 hectares of land since 1964.

pooling their wisdom, the people in these areas have introduced many effective ways to fix the shifting sand dunes. workers on a forestry plantation in minching county have, with the local commune members, built clay lattice frames totalling 1,800 kilometres in length on more than 130 dunes, and then planted bushes that can stand drought on the dunes. grass and trees have also been grown between the dunes. this covers an area of 3,300 hectares.

tunhuang county is surrounded by the desert. the county leadership, with the help of commune members, made on-the-spot surveys of the areas worst affected and worked out an overall plan for desert control. afforestation and grass-planting were undertaken on a large scale, while canals and ditches were dug to lead in melted snow from the chilien mountains for irrigation. protected by the tree-belts, the farms which had once been buried by shifting sand have been restored, and new plots have been opened in the desert areas. after defeating a severe drought, the county harvested 4.12 tons of grain per hectare last year, as compared with 0.75 tons in the past.

OLIVE TREES

Albanian Olive Trees Bear Fruit in East China Province

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 21, 1973)

olive trees presented to the chinese people by albania bore their first fruit last autumn in fuyang county, east china, where they were planted in 1964.

when the saplings arrived, the peasants, leading members of the county and workers of the county afforestation institute were elated. they welcomed the gift as a symbol of the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian people. they called them "friendship trees".

the young trees underwent the first ordeal of an early frost in the winter of 1964. people quickly lit smudge to ward off the cold. many people stood vigil all through the night.

then the area was hit by a dry spell in the summer of 1965. the peasants fetched water day and night to protect the young olive trees. they carefully broke up the hardened earth around the roots of the saplings with small knives.

thanks to the peasants' care, the trees have grown into a thick grove.

by the layering method, the peasants have nursed 5,000 saplings from the stock trees. these saplings are now doing well in hangchow, ningpo and other places of the province.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Red Cross Societies of Albania and Romania Send Messages of Sympathy on Earthquake in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

the red cross societies of albania, romania, etc., sent messages recently to the red cross society of china, expressing sympathy with the chinese people on the occurrence of earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou of szechwan province.

mane nishova, president of the red cross society of albania, said in her message, "i am greatly distressed to learn of the earthquake hitting kantse in szechwan province. please accept the fraternal sincere sympathy of the members of the red cross society of albania."

colonel general mihai burca, chairman of the red cross society of romania, said in his message, "the red cross society of the socialist republic of romania wishes to extend to you the most sincere sympathy on the loss of lives and the damage of property caused by the violent earthquake in szechwan province on february 6, 7 and 8, 1973."

henrik beer, secretary general of the league of red cross societies, in his message from geneva said, "most distressed to learn from press reports of the serious eathquake in western szechwan. on behalf of all national societies i wish to express through you the deepest sympathy with the victims."

the presidium of the executive committee of the red cross society of the soviet union also cabled a message of sympathy recently on the earthquake which occurred in szechwan province.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Protocol to Agreement on Economic, Technical Cooperation between Ethiopia and China Signed in Addis Ababa

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Feb. 20, 1973)

a protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the imperial ethiopian government and the government of the people's republic of china was signed here this afternoon in implementation of the agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed in peking on october 9, 1971.

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and ethiopian foreign minister menassie haile signed the protocol on behalf of their governments respectively.

present at the signing ceremony were yodit imru, minister of state in ethiopian foreign ministry, as well as counsellor of the chinese embassy wang yi-mu and head of the chinese technical and economic study team hu wei-hsin.

after the signing ceremony foreign minister menassie haile and the chinese ambassador had a friendly conversation.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Sends Message of Sympathy to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

a.a. hoveyda, prime minister of iran, in a message to premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china yesterday expressed the deepest condolences to the people in the earthquake-stricken area in kantse tibetan autonomous chou in china's szechwan province. the message reads:

i have come to learn with great distress of the tragic news of the destruction caused by the earthquake which struck parts of szechwan province of the people's republic of china. it is with heartfelt sorrow that i wish to convey to your excellency and to the bereaved nation our sentiments and deepest condolences.

Shah of Iran Sends Message of Sympathy to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

mohammad reza pahlavi, shahanshah of iran, yesterday sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere sympathy and condolences to the people in the earthquake-stricken area in kantse tibetan autonomous chou in china's szechwan province. the message reads:

i have learned with deep regret the news of the earthquake disaster in the area of szechwan which has claimed a number of lives and caused widespread damage. in these sad circumstances, i wish to convey to your excellency and the chinese people the expression of my sincere sympathy together with my condolences to the families of the victims of this calamity.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Arrives in Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Feb. 20, 1973)

the chinese ice hockey team with fu ching-chih as leader and wang shao-chiu as deputy leader arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to italy at the invitation of the italian ice sport federation.

welcoming the team at the airport were giulio onesti, president of the italian national olympic committee, and leading members of the italian ice sport federation.

chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Charge d'Affaires To Japan Calls on Japanese Diet Speakers

(NCNA-English - Tokyo, Feb. 21, 1973)

mi kuo-chun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in japan, paid separate calls here today on umekichi nakamura, speaker of japan's house of representatives, and kenzo kono, speaker of japan's house of councillors, and had friendly conversations with them.

yoshio nara, head of the international liaison division of the house of representatives, minoru kishida, chief of the secretariat of the house of councillors, and minoru takeda, head of the international liaison division of the house of councillors, were present on the occasions respectively.

hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan, was also present on the occasions.

Japan-China Memorandum Trade Office Holds Cocktail Party

(NCNA-English - Tokyo, Feb. 20, 1973)

the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan held a cocktail party here yesterday, pledging continued efforts to promote japan-china friendship and develop trade between the two countries.

present at the party were responsible members and staff of the japan-china memorandum trade office as well as public figures of various circles of japan.

leading members and staff of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china attended the party on invitation.

addressing the party, kaheita okazaki, representative of the japan-china memorandum trade office, said: "eleven years ago kenzo matsumura visited china and held talks with premier chou en-lai. after consultations between tatsunosuke takasaki and liao cheng-chih, the first page of memorandum trade between japan and china was opened."

he continued: diplomatic relations had not yet been

restored then. memorandum trade has made unremitting efforts for the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations. with the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, utmost further efforts should be made so that friendly relations between the two countries may continue for generations to come on the basis of the restored japan-china diplomatic relations.

hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, expressed profound feelings of memory toward late mr. kenzo matsumura and mr. tatsunosuke takasaki and paid respect to yoshimi furui, kaheita okazaki, hideji kawasaki, seiichi tagawa and other japanese friends.

hsiao hsiang-chien said: diplomatic relations between china and japan have been normalized after the publication of the joint statement between the governments of the two countries last september. yet this "only marks the beginning of the development of friendly relations between the two countries. to write new pages of china-japan relations depends on our joint and continued efforts."

at the party, the hosts and guests repeatedly toasted to the continuous development of friendship between the two countries.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1973)

maltese premier mintoff received in his office in valetta yesterday chinese ambassador liu pu, and had a warm and friendly talk with him, according to a report from valetta.

present on the occasion were paul xuereb, minister of trade, industry, agriculture and tourism; dr. edgar mizzi, malta's crown advocate-general; joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet; and john mizzi, chairman of the malta development corporation.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Feb. 20, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china arrived here this afternoon for a friendly performance tour of mexico at the invitation of the mexican government.

the troupe is led by chang ying-wu, standing member of the council of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and his deputy yin tsan-chen, member of the same council.

welcoming the troupe at the airport were ortiz macedo and sergio galindo, director and deputy director of the national institute of fine arts; jaime pena vera, deputy director of the protocol department of the mexican foreign ministry; raul sergio, deputy director of public relations of the ministry of public education; and other government officials.

also present was chinese ambassador to mexico hsiung hsiang-hui.

director macedo transmitted through ambassador hsiung hsiang-hui a message of greetings from mexican president luis echeverria to the shenyang acrobatic troupe.

when the chinese guests entered the airport reception room in the company of director macedo and other mexican officials, they were warmly welcomed by juan larios, president of the mexico-china friendship association; virginia chapa, president of the mexican society of friends of people's china; and representatives of various circles as well as representatives of the chinese residents in mexico. mexican friends presented them with bouquets.

outside the reception room, members of the "mariachis" folk music band, clad in national costume, played mexican folk music to welcome the chinese guests. several hundred teachers and students of a secondary school recently named after the people's republic of china, led by its principal eustacio roblero, were also present on the occasion. they spread confetti upon the chinese guests and shouted rhythmically "people's china -- mexico" and "mexico-- people's china" while a student orchestra played music.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Korean Foreign Minister Ho Dam

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier, and chi peng-fei, foreign minister, met ho dam, foreign minister of the democratic people's republic of korea, here this evening. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

attending the meeting were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and chon in chol, counsellor, and choe sang muk, counsellor and director of the third bureau, of the korean foreign ministry, and others.

present were lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry, and others.

Korean Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1973)

ho dam, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his party left here for home by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and director of the department of asian affairs lu wei-chao and deputy director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien of the ministry of foreign affairs.

present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking, and col. a. g. abid, military attache of the embassy of pakistan here.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Shanghai Banquet for Begum Nusrat Bhutto

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1973)

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president.

attending the banquet were maulana kausar niazi, minister for information and broadcasting, haj and auqaf, and other distinguished pakistan guests on begum nusrat bhutto's party, agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, and guests from pakistan and other countries invited by the pakistan international airlines corporation to attend the celebrations of its inaugural flight to peking and to visit places in china.

present at the banquet were lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, and vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin, who are accompanying begum bhutto on the visit.

also present were wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chang ching-piao, kuan chien and wang hsiang-chun, members of its standing committee, as well as leading members of local departments.

a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the banquet hall, which was decorated with the national flags of china and pakistan. vice-chairman wang hung-wen and minister niazi proposed toasts at the banquet.

in his toast, vice-chairman wang hung-wen said: under the leadership of president bhutto, the pakistan people have carried on a persistent and unremitting struggle to resist foreign aggression and defend national dignity and state sovereignty. we shanghai people, like the rest of the chinese people, greatly admire this. he expressed the conviction that through the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of china and pakistan, the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would continuously be consolidated and developed.

in his toast, on behalf of begum bhutto and the p.i.a. guests, minister niazi extended cordial greetings to the shanghai people. he said: the people of shanghai have a glorious tradition of struggle against colonialism and imperialism. when the p.i.a. started its service to china in 1964, one of the cities to be connected with pakistan was shanghai. china and pakistan, already close and friendly neighbours, will become even closer. it is but natural for the people of pakistan that when they see their

friendly neighbour -- china -- becoming stronger and more prosperous day by day, they should feel as glad as their chinese friends. nothing can separate pakistan and china.

later, the pakistan guests attended a soiree and saw song and dance performance by shanghai artistes. at the end of the performance, begum nusrat bhutto presented a basket of flowers to the artistes. she mounted the stage and warmly shook hands with them to congratulate them on their successful performance.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Visits Rural People's Commune in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1973)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, and her party, this morning visited the machiao people's commune to a warm welcome by its members. they were accompanied by wang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

the commune today was alive with warm expressions of cordiality and friendship between the chinese and pakistan people. when begum nusrat bhutto arrived at the commune, peasants waved streamers and bouquets and the national flags of china and pakistan to the rhythmical beating of gongs and drums. begum nusrat bhutto was given an account of the commune when she was visiting an exhibition room of farm products. in the fields she saw the sturdy wheat crops of the commune. the pakistan guests inspected with interest the production process of cement boats in a commune-run farm implements workshop. they then visited a farm machinery factory, a tractor station, a health centre and a shop in the commune and called on peasants' families.

at the end of the visit, a woman leader of the commune stated that begum bhutto's visit was a great encouragement to the commune members who stood foursquare behind the pakistan people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. shaking her hand, the wife of the pakistan president said in reply: we, on our part, support you in all your undertakings. may our friendship be everlasting.

accompanying begum bhutto on the visit were also agha shahi, pakistan ambassador to china, liu chin-lin, wife of chinese vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung, and yeh cheng-chang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

yesterday afternoon, begum bhutto called at the shanghai children's palace in the company of wang hsiu-chen, and lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien. the distinguished guest saw the children engage in varied extra-curricular activities, including singing, dancing, painting and embroidering.

on behalf of the children, a girl presented a piece of woollen embroidery to begum bhutto and asked her to convey their greetings to the pakistan children. begum bhutto accepted the request with pleasure.

begum bhutto and her party left shanghai for hangchow by special plane this afternoon. they were seen off at the airport by wang hung-wen, wang hsiu-chen and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Arrives in Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Feb. 21, 1973)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, and her party arrived in hangchow this afternoon from shanghai by special plane, in the company of lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien, and vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin. more than two thousand peoples gave them a warm welcome at the airport despite rain.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi accompanies begum nusrat bhutto on the trip.

at the airport which flew the national flags of china and pakistan, begum nusrat bhutto and her party were greeted by tan chi-lung, leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yang yung-chieh, tieh ying, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife su pei-lan, lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned. a child presented begum nusrat bhutto with a bouquet.

when begum nusrat bhutto met the well-wishers, the airport was a scene of jubilation. gaily-dressed young people danced joyously, and people shouted with enthusiasm: "we firmly support the pakistan people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and pakistan exclamation"

tan chi-lung gave a banquet in honour of begum nusrat bhutto this evening.

attending the banquet were pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and guests from pakistan and other countries invited by the pakistan international airlines corporation.

lin chia-mei and vice-minister chung hsi-tung and his wife were present.

tan chi-lung proposed a toast at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and pakistan. he said: china and pakistan are friendly neighbours. the friendly relations between the two countries have constantly developed in the struggle against imperialism and expansionism. the people of chekiang, along with the rest of the chinese people, heartily rejoice at this development. the pakistan government and people, under the leadership of president bhutto, have upheld principle and carried on struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and subversion. we firmly support them.

miraj khalid, chief minister of punjab, proposed a toast on behalf of begum bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests. he said: we have brought greetings and sentiments of love of the people of pakistan for our chinese friends. he went on: "we, the people of pakistan, have been victims of imperialism and expansionism for a number of times and are still a target of this evil design. but we know that our chinese friends stand with us and we have their valuable support in our struggle to defend our independence and sovereignty. the people of pakistan therefore take special pride in the sincere friendship the people of china have for pakistan."

after the banquet, begum bhutto and the other guests attended a theatrical performance by hangchow children. at the close of the performance begum bhutto presented a floral basket to the children and shook hands cordially with them to congratulate them on their success.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Peru for Mexico

(NCNA-English — Lima, Feb. 20, 1973)

the shenyang acrobatic troupe of china left here for mexico this morning after concluding its friendly performance tour of peru.

seeing the troupe off at the airport were martha hildebrandt, director of the national institute of culture of peru; manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peruvian-chinese cultural institute; peruvian friends of various walks of life as well as representatives of the chinese residents in peru.

present also at the airport was chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu.

before their departure, members of the troupe and their peruvian friends exchanged gifts, conversed cordially and sang chinese and peruvian songs to express the profound friendship they had established.

chang ying-wu, leader, yin tsan-chen, deputy leader, and some members, of the chinese troupe yesterday paid farewell visits to peruvian minister of education alfredo carpio becerra and mayor of lima eduardo dibos chappuis respectively.

chinese ambassador to peru chiao jo-yu was present on both occasions.

the chinese troupe arrived here on february 6 and gave eight performances during their visit in this country.

CHINA AND POLAND

Polish Chairman of Council of Ministers Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of poland p. jaroszewicz sent a message to premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences in connection with the recent earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou of china's szechwan province. the message reads:

upon learning the news of an earthquake in the western part of szechwan province, which caused serious losses in life and property, i, on behalf of the polish people, express profound sympathy and condolences to the chinese people and the population in the afflicted area.

CHINA AND UN

FAO Director General Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 20, 1973)

addeke hendrik boerma, director general of the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, arrived here by air this evening as guest of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

with him on the visit to china are dioscoro l. umali, f.a.o. assistant director general and asia and far east regional representative, and j.c. westoby and a. aziz, f.a.o. officials.

present at the airport to meet them were yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of other chinese organizations concerned an chih-yuan, li yung-kai and ma ling.

dutch ambassador to china jan vixseboxse was also present at the airport.

FAO Director General Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 21, 1973)

yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of addeke hendrik boerma, director general of the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, dioscoro l. umali, f.a.o. assistant director general and asia and far east regional representative, and j.c. westoby and a. aziz, f.a.o. officials.

dutch ambassador to china jan vixseboxse and his wife attended.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned hao chung-shih, an chih-yuan, cheng chung, li yung-kai, chin feng-chu and ma ling.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee of a Certain Regiment of PLA Canton Command Gives First Priority to Repudiation of Revisionism and Rectification of Work Style, Grasps the Essence and Develops Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation In Depth

- This raises the consciousness of cadres and fighters in line struggle and pushes forward the building of the unit and the various tasks in the regiment

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 24, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, February 23, 1973) The Party committee of a certain PLA regiment of the PLA Canton Command realistically and firmly grasps well the No. 1 important task of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and pushes the building of the troops and various tasks in the regiment into triumphant development.

The Party committee of this regiment seriously studies Chairman Mao's series of important instructions on repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and voluntarily gives first priority to the task of repudiation of revisionism and style rectification. It regularly convenes committee meetings to analyze the situation of the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work in the regiment as well as to study and formulate specific measures for directing the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work into deep-going development. During the past year or so it held six study classes of repudiation and rectification for the cadres and conducted concentrated line education six times for all the commanders and fighters of the regiment.

At the beginning of last year when the men accomplished their mission in other localities and returned to their station from which they had been away for several years, there were many tasks which the Party had to do, but it

insisted on considering the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the leading factor and actively led the cadres and fighters to repudiate penetratingly the bourgeois line of Army building pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i so as to raise everybody's consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Pushed forward by the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the commanders and fighters developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and accomplished their tasks well.

To direct the entire regiment to conduct its movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work well, Hsia Kuang-fa, secretary of the regimental Party committee, regularly led the work group to acquire experience in the companies. The group summed up and popularized the experience of the Third Company in repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work and developed the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work.

In the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying the style of work, this regimental Party committee pays special attention to leading the cadres and fighters in grasping the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and develops revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. During a period of time the Communications Company looked at problems locally and did not grasp the essence enough when they repudiated the preposterous theories spread by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i to undermine the unity of the Party.

Thus, Li Shih-p'ing, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee, went to the Communications Company personally to lead the cadres and fighters to use Chairman Mao's three basic principles "We must practice Marxism, not revisionism; we must unite, not split; we must be righteous and must not play tricks" as a weapon to repudiate penetratingly the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i so as to raise further everybody's consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

At one time Chu Pao-ch'ing, a member of the Party committee, personally went to the Fifth Company to exercise specific leadership to bring about a penetrating repudiation of the reactionary preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i aimed at discrediting the favorable situation of the national economy of our country. First of all, he organized the cadres and fighters to study the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism. Then he took everybody to conduct social investigations in production brigades of places where the company was stationed and invited old poor peasants to speak about their family history and village history. He led everybody to use Chairman Mao's scientific analyses of the classes and class struggle in the socialist society as a weapon to repudiate the reactionary preposterous theories of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Through study, comparison and repudiation everybody understood more clearly the reactionary class essence of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and received a profound education.

In the course of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, all the "squad members" of this regimental Party committee,

regardless of what they were in charge of, persevered in using the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as the leading factor. Deputy secretary of the Party committee Ch'eng Yüan-fu was in charge of training. When he was responsible for the training of squad leaders, he voluntarily gave first priority to the repudiation of revisionism and rectification of the style of work. Through discussions of tradition and display of combat models he guided trainees to condemn the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of interfering with and sabotaging Chairman Mao's proletarian military line, so as to enable everybody to differentiate between the lines and between right and wrong. In this way, enthusiasm for training was promoted and the task training was accomplished triumphantly. Squad leaders who have undergone training not only have their military standard raised but also learned how to practice the fine tradition of training according to Chairman Mao's line of Army building.

* * *

YOUNG WORKERS

Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and Be A Successor to the Revolutionary Cause

- Party committee of Fushun Steel Mill leads the broad masses of young workers to read books and learn seriously, serve the people wholeheartedly, develop the revolutionary tradition of arduous struggle incessantly and resist corruption by bourgeois ideas voluntarily

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 24, 1973)

(NCNA Shenyang, February 23, 1973) Responding to Chairman Mao's great call "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng," the broad masses of young workers in Fushun Steel Mill in Liaoning Province persevere in learning from Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit and grow up healthily in the three great revolutionary movements. During the past few years, 124 youths in the mill have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and more than one thousand of them have joined the Communist Youth League.

Fushun Steel Mill was a place where great communist fighter Lei Feng once fought during his life. Twelve years ago Comrade Lei Feng took part in a keypoint construction here. In this mill there are many old workers who once fought side by side with Lei Feng and there are also many young workers who were students tutored by Lei Feng. For many years the Party committee of this mill used the sewing kit, conservation box and "three pieces of treasure" left in the mill by Lei Feng to educate the young workers and asked old workers who fought with Lei Feng to educate the young workers and asked old workers who fought with Lei Feng and students tutored by him to recall his glorious deeds to encourage the broad masses of young workers to learn from and inherit Lei Feng's spirit voluntarily and temper themselves to become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

The Party committee of Fushun Steel Mill pays great attention to leading the young workers to learn from Lei Feng's "cog" spirit, to study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books assiduously and to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm themselves.

At the beginning of 1971 a group of young workers came to the mill. They were very enthusiastic but when it came to reading and learning they "cannot sit down quietly to study." The Party committee of the mill felt that this was a reflection of their lack of understanding of the significance of reading and learning seriously and of grasping revolutionary theory. In view of this, the Party committee organized Communist Party member Wang You, an old worker who worked together with Lei Feng in the construction detachment, to tell them stories about Comrade Lei Feng's assiduous study of Chairman Mao's works with a profound proletarian feeling.

Wang You said once he and Lei Feng went out together in a truck to collect construction materials. On the way, he noticed that Lei Feng always made use

of the rest periods, which lasted only ten minutes or so, to read Chairman Mao's works concentratedly. Lei Feng's eagerness in study deeply educated the young workers. They realized that the most important factor which made Comrade Lei Feng a great communist fighter was his consciousness in studying Chairman Mao's works and in using revolutionary theory to direct revolutionary practice.

With the help of old workers, these young workers organized a study team on their own initiative. During the past two years, young workers of this study team persevered in using their spare time and holidays for study. As a result, they finished reading Vol. I to IV of the Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung and read parts of such Marxist-Leninist works as the "Communist Manifesto," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program" and "The State and Revolution." They have also become advanced models among the young workers of the mill in reading and studying.

Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the broad masses of young workers have been persevering in reading and study. A total of 266 study groups for the youths were established in the mill and more than 380 young workers became study tutors in squads, sections and workshops. This helped to push forward the development of study activities in the mill.

During the past few years several groups of young workers came to the mill. Some of these young workers felt that their work was not ideal enough and therefore could not settle down to their duties. In view of this, the Party committee of the mill guided them to learn from Lei Feng's spirit of "using our limited lives to serve the people, a job which is unlimited" and to serve the people wholeheartedly. In this way, the broad masses of young workers learned from Lei Feng, look for shortcomings, combined the establishment of a lofty revolutionary ideal with doing one's duty well.

Young worker Ho Wen-lu was a student tutored by Lei Feng. Later he joined the mill and became a steel refining worker. During his work, Ho often used Comrade Lei Feng's revolutionary spirit to encourage himself and considered refining more steel of higher quality for the sake of revolution as his greatest happiness. Once a young worker in the same squad felt that steel refining work was too strenuous and became a little anxious about his work. Thus Ho Wen-lu studied Comrade Lei Feng's deeds together with him and told him about Comrade Lei Feng's lecture on "What is a revolutionary ideal and what do we live for." Thanks to the patient help offered by Ho Wen-lu, this young worker realized that the factor which enabled Comrade Lei Feng to become an excellent tractor hand in the countryside, a labor model in factories and a great communist fighter in the Army was: He established the thinking in him of serving the people wholeheartedly and did whatever the Party told him to do. From then on he worked hard on his steel refining job and became a backbone of revolution and production in his squad.

Young cook Chu Feng-chuan, following Lei Feng's example, voluntarily served as a good "logistics soldier," strove to perform her duty well and was selected to become an advanced worker in the mill last year. Pushed forward by Lei Feng's spirit, young workers in the mill endured hardship heroically,

shouldered heavy burdens for the sake of revolution and strove to contribute more to the revolution.

The Party committee of this mill also uses the sewing kit, conservation box and "three pieces of treasure" left in the mill by Lei Feng as teaching materials for educating the young workers in revolutionary tradition so as to develop the revolutionary tradition of frugality, economy and arduous struggle incessantly.

Young workers in the Metal Work Section of the Machine Shop follow Comrade Lei Feng's example and persevere in saving every drop of oil and every piece of rag for the sake of revolution. They retrieve dirty rags piece by piece that had been thrown away, washed them and dried them for re-use. They persevere in this practice throughout the year, at the height of summer as well as in the severity of winter. During the past two years they have retrieved more than 4,000 chin of dirty rags, thus saving large quantities of industrial cloth for the state.

The broad masses of young workers in this mill also follow Lei Feng's example, develop the excellent working style of diligence and simplicity, impose strict requirements on themselves and voluntarily resist corruption by bourgeois ideas.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Carry Out Line Education on League Members and Young People Well

by

The League branch of Wangchiap'o production brigade,
Pailin commune, P'ingyi hsien, Shantung Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 21, 1973)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry out education in ideology and political line," the League branch of our Wangchiap'o production brigade carries out class education, revolutionary tradition education and line education in a penetrating manner to stimulate the ideological revolutionization of League members and young people. Since the establishment of the League branch, some 68 advanced young people have joined the Communist Youth League, and five good League members have been gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. League members and young people are battling with vigor on the front of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, and have become a fresh force in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

The League branch of our production brigade was founded in 1971. After the establishment of the League branch, understanding on what to grasp and how to do the grasping was not united. Some of the people were of the opinion that after tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and League reorganization and construction, there was a great improvement in the ideological and political awareness of the League members and young people, and henceforth, it would be all right so long as they could lead them properly in work. Because of that, the work of the League branch was not developed well enough.

At that time, an incident occurred among the League members and young people. A League member and a young person were not happy with farm production and went out to sell their handicraft. This incident led us to deep reflection. We studied seriously with reference to reality Chairman Mao's teaching, "All departments and organizations should shoulder responsibility for ideological and political work. This applies to the Communist Party, the Youth League, government departments in charge of this work, and especially to heads of educational institutions and teachers," criticized thoroughly the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of sabotaging Chairman Mao's proletarian line for League building, and realized that in this relatively long historical period of socialist society, class, class contradiction and class struggle would always exist. They realized that young people in this historical period were constantly faced with a severe test on such questions as on what to base the remolding of their world outlook and what kind of line should be implemented, that if we did not regularly develop in-depth line education, arm the young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and raise their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the young people would end up in a wrong road. Because of

that, problems regarding class struggle and line struggle are not something which could be grasped once and for all, but something we must remind ourselves of every year, every month and every day.

The methods we employ in developing line education on the League members and young people are:

(1) Attend the Main Course of Class Education Well

Chairman Mao directs us, "Because they have not suffered in the old society, the young people--even though they are young workers--should be given stronger class education so as to raise their ideological consciousness." Apart from carrying out class education three times in spring, summer and winter each year based on the work of the League and problems appearing among the League members and young people, we have also regularly invited old poor peasants and old cadres who suffered greater grievances in the former society to talk about their own family history and village history. In the past two years, we organized all to write their village histories and ten family histories. These materials became lively teaching materials for carrying out class education on League members and young people.

By means of remembering hardships and counting blessings, as well as recollecting and comparing, everybody bears in mind an account of the sufferings of the former society and an account of the blessings of the new society, realizes that only with the Party and Chairman Mao can the poor and lower-middle peasants be what they are today, deepens their proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao and raises their class awareness. Everyone resolutely declares: "Do not forget class sufferings, remember firmly the debt of blood and tears, follow Chairman Mao closely, and always make revolution."

(2) Carry Out In-Depth Education in the Basic Line of the Party With Reference to the Reality of Class Struggle

Since the establishment of the League branch, we have grasped unrelentingly examples of the struggle between the two classes to win over the young people that has taken place in our production brigade, organized everyone in time to read seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, studied the basic line of the Party, carried out line analysis, and developed a big debate on "What road should the young people take." This enables everybody to further distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and between the socialist line and the capitalist line.

As a result of study, the two young people who were formerly not happy with farm production and wanted to go to an outside area to sell their handicrafts for money criticized the bourgeois thinking in their mind, and since then, have studied diligently the writings of Chairman Mao, conscientiously transformed their world outlook and made very rapid progress. One has become a group leader in the League, and the other joined a League organization and was also elected the leader of a militia platoon. Carrying out line education

with reference to reality not only educates the comrades who made mistakes, but also enables the broad masses of League members and young people to gain an education in the basic line of the Party, further deepens their comprehension of the basic line of the Party, overcomes the thought of "being born red" that exists among some of the comrades, and by understanding that the remolding of world outlook is a protracted and arduous process, strengthens their "immunity" against various shapes and types of non-proletarian thinking.

(3) Coordinate With the Central Work of the Party, Actively Develop Activities Suited to the Nature of the Young People, Carry Out Line Education

Actively in coordination with the central work of the Party, our League branch has developed in the past two years such activities as running political evening schools, organizing amateur cultural gatherings, holding singing and recitation contests, and learning and singing revolutionary songs. In developing these activities we did not merely make the usual exhortations or use the form of administrative orders, but told everybody beforehand why such activities were being developed, and how to develop these activities well, so that the League members and young people could gain a profound line education.

In the Chinese Spring Festival the year before last, we organized an amateur cultural gathering. Because we carried out mobilization work well beforehand, the activism of everybody was very high. They all said, "Using the cultural form to eulogize the great,glorious and correct Chinese Communist Party, to eulogize great leader Chairman Mao, to eulogize the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and to give publicity to the fine personalities and deeds in our production brigade is a glorious duty for us revolutionary young people." Everybody maintained using their spare time for rehearsals, and would some time continue until late at night without anyone taking a break. In that performance, League members and young people who never sang or mounted the stage before all went on the stage.

In developing activities for singing the two revolutionary songs, "The Internationale" and the "Three Main Rules of Disciplines and Eight Points for Attention," we not only set a demand on everybody to learn and sing the songs, but also to understand the content of the words in the songs, and also held an experience exchange meeting in putting the songs into practice.

CYL member Wang Shu-hsia had a quarrel with a young person over a slight misunderstanding, and swore never to speak to her again. In the activities for singing the two revolutionary songs, Wang Shu-hsia made contrast repeatedly on the words "Let each stand in his place! The Internationale shall be the human race" of the "Internationale," studied the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress," realized what she did before was wrong, and voluntarily sought the other party out for an exchange of views, with each making a self-criticism. Since then, they have resumed their friendship and become good pals.

(4) Grasp Education in Continuing the Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat Well for Average Members and Young League Members

We discover in work that League members over the age limit are bound to be not active in participation in League activities, and young League members are bound to be "full of zeal before entering the League, but slackening up after joining the League." Therefore, whenever League members over the age limit are leaving the League or after new League members have been taken in, we always pay attention to organizing them to study Chairman Mao's thesis on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, invite old cadres and Party members back to talk about their experience in continuing the revolution without stopping and continuing to establish fresh merits for the people, encourage them to emulate model League members, and by means of that, raise the consciousness of overage League members and young League members to continue the revolution.

After Wang Kuang-ch'eng, an overage League member left the League, he continued to maintain his vigorous revolutionary spirit while working in the forest farm of the production brigade. By showing neither fear or squalor nor fatigue, and struggling bravely against evil people and evil things, he was promoted as the director of the forest farm.

After advanced youth Wang Chao-ch'ang joined the League, he thought that "the ship has berthed, the train has reached the depot, and the revolution has come to an end." Because of that, he slackened the demand on himself, and he did not work as vigorously as before. Later, by means of taking part in the study class for new League members and individual talks, he realized that: Although there may be a berth for a ship and a depot for a train, there is never a stopping point for continuing the revolution. Joining the League is only a filling station on the revolutionary road, and a fresh starting point for continuing the revolution. He said, "Hereafter, I must read and study seriously, transform my world outlook diligently, and be a CYL member worthy of the name." At present, by setting the pace in working hard at labor, and actively participating in League activities, he is favorably commented upon by the poor and lower-middle peasants and League members.

For the past two years, we have vigorously grasped education in ideology and political line, and there has been a constant development in the awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution among the broad masses of League members and young people, which pushes forward the in-depth development of the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement throughout the production brigade. Last year, the production brigade built an embankment to guard against floods, and the League members, together with the young people and the poor and lower-middle peasants, showing no fear for the "March 9" cold wave, braved the wind and snow, and struggling stubbornly, spent only 28 days for fulfilling a task which the original plan scheduled for one and a half months.

Early this spring, the task of transporting manure in the No. 3 production team was brisk. Wang Ai-ying, a group leader of the League, leading over 20 young girls, stepped out and took over the heavy load, and crossed mountains and ranges to bring manure there. The legs of some suffered cuts and abrasions, and the shoulders of some were swollen. No one uttered a single complaint, but brought the role of young people as shock troops in the three great revolutionary movements fully into play.

* * *

WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

Advance on the Red-and-Expert Road

- an interview with some students of Tsinghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 23, 1973)

Groups of students, selected from workers and peasants with practical experience, have been in Tsinghua University of Peking for more than two years. In today's Tsinghua campus there is an atmosphere of unity, bustling activity, earnestness, and liveliness. Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the worker-peasant-soldier students actively take part in the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement, earnestly read books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, work hard and diligently to learn scientific and cultural knowledge, and are advancing in high morale along the red-and-expert road.

Here are some fragments of their student life. It may be seen from them that the blossoms of proletarian educational revolution are coming to full fruition.

Learn Scientific and Cultural Knowledge for the Sake of Revolution

All these worker-peasant-soldier students have come to Tsinghua University with great expectations. When they set out for Peking from all parts of the motherland, the Party organizations and workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of these places exhorted them and constantly encouraged them forward. To heed Chairman Mao's words and learn scientific and cultural knowledge well for the sake of the revolution is their common resolve. With such a resolve and guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, there is no difficulty that can hinder them from advancing. Second-year student Fu Chü-ying of the Department of Mechanical Engineering is one of the students who encountered many difficulties after coming to the university. Let us see how she overcame these difficulties and advanced courageously on the road of learning.

Simple and shy, the peasant girl came from Kiangsi. She is 25 this year, having labored and been tempered in the countryside for 7 or 8 years. At home, she was called a veteran peasant. She was familiar with all farm jobs and even made positive achievements in scientific farming. She had an obsession for study, so that when the poor and lower-middle peasants recommended her for admission into university, she was overjoyed.

However, Fu Chü-ying's road of progress has not been smooth. In Tsinghua, she could understand only a little of the P'u-t'ung-hua everybody spoke, while her own native dialect was almost completely incomprehensible to others. Having a poor cultural foundation, she found some of her lessons very difficult to learn. At the time, her teachers and classmates earnestly helped her. She also said to herself, "There is no difficulty in the world that cannot be overcome with strong enough will. If only I study with the same tenacity with which I labored back at home, I am sure I shall learn successfully."

Not long afterward, she was able to understand P'u-t'ung-hua. She took down everything she heard in class, and was always afraid of leaving something out. She would cram into her head everything she heard her teachers say and everything she read in her books. But as she studied without any method and having failed to understand the basic concepts, her work still ranked the lowest of that of several dozen students of the same class.

Fu Chü-ying said, "I felt very sorry at the time. My own father is named Li, but because he was poor, I was given away when I was born to another poor peasant who had no children. It is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line that has enabled the children of poor and lower-middle peasants like me to go to college. I recall that when I left my home village and set out for the university, the poor and lower-middle peasants held a meeting to send me off. With tears in their eyes, my two fathers exhorted me to heed the words of Chairman Mao and study hard in Peking, so I might serve the people. But after half a year I could make only very poor progress. Perhaps I was not born the material for university training. Because I worked very hard on my lessons, I lost much weight and suffered from nervous indigestion, which made me vomit as soon as I ate anything. I was really in a quandary."

It was then that the leadership of the department encouraged her to study Chairman Mao's philosophical works so as to find out her own principal contradiction, and told her that they believed she could surely do well. When she went home in the summer vacation, the poor and lower-middle peasants also encouraged her, saying that no one could know anything without learning hard and telling her not to be afraid of any difficulty.

At the time the university further worked up a high tide of teaching reform. The teachers, adopting the developmental method of teaching and teaching through discussion, earnestly and voluntarily helped their students. While helping Fu Chü-ying review her lessons one Sunday, one of the teachers told her that it was necessary to take a materialistic attitude toward study--i.e., she must learn by easy stages and must not try to gain weight by eating too much at a single meal--and that it was also necessary to have some method, grasp the principal contradiction, and try again and again to understand the basic concepts. Her class mates, too, tried by all means to help her catch up with them.

Summing up her experience in study with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, Fu Chü-ying has learned to grasp her principal contradiction. Without hurry or impatience, without self-debasement and loss of confidence, she advanced step by step and steadily. Meanwhile, she did exercise by always running in the morning.

A year afterward, she gradually recovered from her gastric troubles and gained some weight. From being passive in study she became active. She went forward in ever bigger strides, and from being the bottom student in her class she rose to the ranks of the best ones.

In a major test not long ago, she quickly completed the work assigned her. She analyzed the state of some parts of a forging machine under pressure and

checked the strength of the parts. Her analysis was praised at a discussion meeting by her teachers and fellow students, who agreed that she had some creative ideas.

A few students with a low cultural foundation like Fu Chü-ying are now mostly able to catch up with the rest. Before the year-end 498 first-year students of four departments were examined in the basic courses and 79 percent of them scored excellent marks.

Like Tigers With Wings

Assuming that workers, peasants and soldiers are entirely capable of learning cultural and scientific knowledge successfully in universities, these students chosen from among workers and peasants with practical experience, having been elevated on the theoretical side, are like "tigers with wings" in their ability to tackle practical problems.

The following incident occurred in 1970 on a water conservation work site in Hupeh Province.

To enable a cement dam to remain stable under the pressure exerted by a 100-meter waterhead, it was necessary to treat the soft foundation under the dam. That meant that holes 80 meters deep had to be drilled and cement injected into the rock fissures underneath. But it was impossible to drill the deep holes in a straight, vertical line, so that it was impossible to insure the good quality of the work.

At the time some of the teachers and students of the Department of Water Conservation of Tsinghua University were carrying out on-the-spot teaching and learning at the work site and, like the cadres, workers and technicians on the work site, were worried by the problem. After careful observation, worker-turned-student Chang Fu-ch'eng and his classmate Chang Yü-kuei found that the holes were not straight mainly because the drilling rod was pressed so that it could not maintain a straight line. This, plus the fact that the bore holes were too large, caused the rods of the drilling machine to move left and right. They told themselves that the problem would be solved if a force could be applied to the machine to stabilize the drilling rods. Applying the theoretical knowledge they had learned, they consulted with the workers and designed a direction-fixing device, and they also put forward an operational procedure. The system was a success after testing. 80-meter deep holes were drilled that were straight. The master workers said with joy, "Today's university students not only share our thoughts, but are practically useful."

Chang Fu-ch'eng had been a water conservation worker for many years before he went to the university. He took part in numerous large-scale hydraulic engineering projects and had rich practical experience. Just as he eagerly hoped to gain some theoretical knowledge, the Party organization sent him from a far-off work site in Szechwan to the university in Peking.

Chang Fu-ch'eng said, "Having come to Tsinghua, I met with many difficulties in my studies. The pen, though only a few inches long, was

really more difficult to handle than a pneumatic drill. But whenever I met with some difficulty, I always reminded myself of my helplessness whenever I came face to face with some problem due to my lack of knowledge of theory in the past. I realized that only by mastering advanced scientific knowledge would it be possible for me to serve the people better. That made me more eager to learn." In his studies Chang Fu-ch'eng was good at summing up experience and his ability to carry out engineering designing increased rapidly.

In Tsinghua University today there are numerous worker-peasant-soldier students who, like Chang Fu-ch'eng, have become "tigers with wings" after taking up studies in the university. Chu Wen-te, a third-year student of the power generation specialty of the Department of Electric Power who came to Paoting Thermo-Electric Plant for practice last year, noted that an imported static dust removing machine in the plant was not working as efficiently as before but was unable to find the cause. Liberating their mind and making deep study together with a young teacher, Chu Wen-te finally found the causes and proposed a plan for innovating the dust removing machine. As a result of repairs carried out according to the plan, the dust remover now operates as efficiently as before.

Seeing these things, the teachers of Tsinghua University are greatly moved. They deeply realize that Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education is shedding light on the growth of the new generation of the motherland and that this is a great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Firmly Maintain the Correct Political Orientation

Under the influence of the revisionist line for education in the past, some children of workers, peasants and soldiers were often corrupted by bourgeois ideas after their admission into the university and became utterly alienated from the workers, peasants and soldiers. Today, guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for education, the university is extremely concerned for the students' political thought. As soon as the worker-peasant-soldier students arrive in Tsinghua University, it always teaches them to put in a primary position their firm adherence to an unwavering, correct political orientation.

The university leaders realize that the university today is not a vacuum of class struggle. The students drawn from the ranks of workers, peasants and soldiers cherish simple class feeling for the Party and Chairman Mao, but such class feeling cannot take the place of consciousness of line struggle. They must be seriously organized and made to study hard Marxist-Leninist works as well as the works of Chairman Mao and strive to change their world outlook, so they may increase their consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the students have been eager to study Marxist-Leninist works and the works of Chairman Mao, and many advanced groups and advanced individuals in this respect have emerged from the university. Students of Class O of the power generation specialty of the Department of Electric Power have always set their mind on reading Marxist-Leninist works since their admission into the university. In the period of

more than two years they have systematically studied "Communist Manifesto," "State and Revolution," "Karl Marx," "On Lenin," and such Marxist-Leninist works. In the repudiate-revisionism and rectification of work style movement five students of the class joined the Party and another three joined the Communist Youth League.

Educated by the Party organization of the university for the past few years, students of Tsinghua University take care to impose strict demands on themselves, resolving never to change the political color of the working people even though circumstances have changed. When she came to Peking from Yenan, Li Hung-yun was given a spade by the poor and lower-middle peasants of her village, on which were inscribed the words: "Long live the spirit of Yenan!" Bearing in mind this parting advice from the poor and lower-middle peasants of her home village, Li Hung-yun keeps her style of hard working and simple living after her arrival in the university. Today she still wears her patched clothes. After classes she would eagerly mend clothes for her fellow students. When it comes to doing labor on the university-run farm, she would feed the pigs, clean the latrines, and vie with others in doing everything. She says: "To be a good child of the people of Yenan--that is my resolve."

After their admission into Tsinghua University, many worker-peasant-soldier students write regularly to the units from which they came, reporting their thoughts and voluntarily receiving education. They keep an eye on important things but are also careful about little things. They show concern for one another and help one another. Paying attention even to trifles, they strive to nip all non-proletarian ideas in the bud.

The following incident is an example: T'an Tso-tung, a student of the Department of Civil Engineering, had a pair of knitted gloves when he first came to the university. He later thought the gloves unbecoming and bought a pair of nylon gloves. In less than a year he again bought a pair of leather gloves. These three pairs of gloves caught the attention of the leadership and caused comment from his fellow students. They earnestly helped him by reminding him that his mind was changing in an undesirable direction. At that juncture T'an Tso-tung's father arrived in Peking. When he learned of what had happened he criticized his son. He also told his son the history of misery of his whole family in the old society and warned him not to abandon the character of the working people. This help from all sides brought a shock to T'an Tso-tung's mind. Since then he has been paying close attention to the remolding of his own world outlook and living in the same manner as those of his fellow students who work hard and live simply. His progress is highly gratifying to all.

NCNA Correspondent

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Former Outcast Minority People in Tibet Lead a Happy Life

(NCNA-English — Lhasa, Feb. 22, 1973)

the minority teng people in chayu county of tibet, who were driven into dense forests by feudal manorial lords, now have a happy life in new villages in a warm river valley. their population have increased by almost one third, compared with 1950.

the feudal manorial lords before liberation stigmatized them as "savages" and forbade them to move downhill to reclaim wasteland, to go to school or use regular roads. more than 30 such rules were laid down to deprive them of their basic rights as human beings. the teng people went almost naked all the year round and lived in sheds made of tree bark in the mountain, eating wild fruits and vegetables. they used pointed sticks to dig holes to sow crops. they had no written language and recorded information by carving signs on wood and knotting ropes.

tibet's liberation saved them from extinction. as soon as chayu county was liberated in 1950, people's liberation army men crossed mountains and forests to bring them the salt and tea they like. army medical workers went through the area to treat the sick. the miserable teng people for the first time experienced the warmth and concern of the chinese communist party. during the 1959 democratic reform in tibet, under party leadership, the teng people joined the tibetan serfs in overthrowing evil feudal rule. they were emancipated, and their livelihood improved.

they moved downhill in 1966 to settle in a river valley so they could make further progress politically, economically and culturally. a work team visited every teng household to see where they would like to settle down, what kind of houses they preferred, and take measures to suit their customs and habits.

the first village was built in the spring of 1967, financed by the people's government. the communist party committee of the chamdo administrative region sent technicians to build a hydro-electric power station so the people would have electric lighting instead of pine wood torches.

the teng people say, "we owe our new life to chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities in china."

the county has established seven villages for 140 teng households with 740 people. the teng people set up

a people's commune in 1970. many of them have learned to use animals and ploughs. they now use modern methods of rice planting and field management. the tzukeng village production team, with 17 households and 90 people, reaped 25 tons of grain in 1971 and 30 tons in 1972. The people have enough grain and clothes.

the party and government have set up medical centres to treat the teng people free of charge.

now all the school-age children are enrolled. the cost of food, clothes, lodging and tuition is provided by the state. some young teng people are studying in the central institute for nationalities in peking, the tibetan institute of nationalities or secondary technical schools.

there are now more than 60 teng cadres in local leading organs and the p.l.a. some teng cadres have joined the chinese communist party and become vanguard fighters in the socialist revolution and construction.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Yenan Develops Industry

(NCNA-English Yenan, Feb. 22, 1973)

modern industry in yenan area, northwest china, now makes a wide range of products including iron, steel, machines, cement, textiles, chemical fertilizer, sugar and electronics.

it comprises more than 370 factories and mines, about 90 of them built in the past three years, producing 3.5 times as much in value last year as in 1965.

yenan area was a revolutionary base where the central committee of the chinese communist party stayed for more than a decade after 1935.

local industry was started in the forties when the people and armymen, under the leadership of chairman mao, reclaimed wasteland, developed farming and livestock breeding and put up factories and workshops to support the revolutionary war.

since liberation, the people of yenan area have adhered to chairman mao's call "always keep to the style of hard struggle and plain living maintained for more than a decade by those in yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border

region" in his "message of reply" in october 1949 to the people of yenan and the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region. they have carried forward the revolutionary traditions and built local industry mainly through their own efforts.

a mass campaign to establish new factories making products from local resources for farms started in 1970 when they reviewed chairman mao's call. in the past three years farm machinery plants have been established in yenan and the 14 counties of the area. they make about 40 kinds of machines including diesel engines, pumps and threshers, and supply the rural areas with 9,000 machines every year. most of the counties have coal mines which supply nearly all local needs. half of the counties have cement factories that produce most of the cement needed for water conservancy projects built in the area in recent years.

the electric motor plant in yenan has grown out of what used to be a bicycle repair shop with two pulley lathes and an old oxygen welder. after making more than 20 tools including an oil press and a cupola for its own use, the plant started to produce electric motors in 1970.

mining of coal at nanta in yichun county was initiated in 1970 when the miners used wicker and stones from nearby hills to build huts and workshops, and made part of the equipment. they saved a large amount of money for the state and completed the projects three months ahead of schedule. production that year was 100,000 tons of raw coal.

factories started during the revolutionary wars have also grown rapidly thanks to the efforts of the workers. the limin woollen mill was set up in 1943 to make knitting wool and blankets for the revolutionary army, to counter the military encirclement and economic blockade by the kuomintang reactionaries. it has been expanded since liberation. today it not only produces what is needed in the yenan area, but makes items for export to other countries.

INDUSTRY IN SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

More Electricity, Farm Machines and Fertilizer for Pearl River Delta

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 23, 1973)

the foshan region of the pearl river delta in south china produced 47 per cent more chemical fertilizer and twelve per cent more cement last year than in 1971. the supply of electricity for rural areas more than doubled.

completion of a number of small hydro-electric power stations and the rapid growth of local industry were responsible.

the region has thirteen counties apart from the town of foshan. this is one of the major grain and industrial crop growing areas of kwangtung province.

foshan received government help in building a big electric power grid for the region in the early sixties. installation of electric pumping equipment improved the farming conditions. starting from 1965, the region has every year topped the six-ton per-hectare-yield target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

in carrying out the policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", the foshan regional communist party committee has paid great attention to expanding industry that serves agriculture. capital construction work in 1972 was concentrated on projects for electric power, chemical fertilizer, cement, diesel engines, insecticides and river boats. this included increasing the generating capacity by 10,000 kilowatts, and building and enlarging ten nitrogenous fertilizer plants.

dozens of sugar refineries and paper mills in the region have added new equipment to turn their waste liquid into fertilizer. silk reeling workers went to villages to help breed new strains of mulberry trees and silkworms.

irrigation was improved for over 130,000 hectares of farmland last year, or 80,000 hectares more than in 1971. despite pests, high water and typhoons, the commune members harvested about seven tons of grain per hectare in 1972. output of sugarcane rose by 32 per cent in this leading producer in the province. the output of peanuts, jute and silk cocoons also increased.

WATER CONTROL

East China Builds More Water Control Works

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 22, 1973)

stable yield is now ensured on four times the acreage in 1970 thanks to water control projects built in the hsuchou region in the east china province of kiangsu.

the eight counties in the region brought in a record harvest in 1971, and their 1972 harvest went up more than 10 per cent. cotton and oil-bearing crops in 1972 rose 40 and 60 per cent over 1971.

four rivers run through the region and half of the annual precipitation falls in summer. during the rainy season, the rivers are in spate, and surrounding fields were frequently waterlogged. the water control projects undertaken after liberation relieved part of the land. large-scale construction began in the winter of 1970 under a unified plan aimed at solving the problem thoroughly.

efforts were concentrated on major projects in the next two years. more than a hundred thousand builders dredged waterways and reinforced the dykes near loma lake every winter and spring since 1970 to put an end to waterlogging on 130,000 hectares of low-lying area. although there were heavy rains in the summers of 1971 and 1972, the area had no waterlogging and the harvests were good.

the easily breached chiangwei and new shuho rivers in the eastern part of the region often inundated the 60,000 hectares of farmland in their basins. water control construction in the past two years has checked floods and waterlogging, and the area has become one of the region's high-yield areas.

attention is also given to adding auxiliary projects so that the major works bring maximum benefits. extension of irrigation canals and ditches and the levelling of land completed in the past two years have enabled the shihlianghe reservoir to irrigate 46,000 hectares of land, as against the original 20,000.

industrial departments in the region have also supported the region's water control efforts. local industry has provided 11,000 diesel engines, 24,000 pumps and large numbers of electric motors and transformers for agriculture in the past two years. previously, the region did not produce such things.

AGRICULTURAL HARVESTS

How An East China Hsien Achieves Good Grain and Cotton Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanking, Feb. 23, 1973)

improved farming conditions enabled chitung county in the east china province of kiangsu to get rich harvests despite excessive rain, boll weevils and other problems in 1972. the yield averaged about one ton of ginned cotton or eight tons of grain per hectare.

good harvests every year since 1964 made it possible for the county to supply the state with 344,000 tons of commodity grain and 314,500 tons of ginned cotton in the past eight years.

the people in this low-lying county at the mouth of the yangtze river began large-scale water control works after liberation. waterlogging had been frequent before. grain yield was one-tenth and cotton about one-fifth the present figure before 1949.

the experience of the tahsing people's commune in raising its fields with the earth from drainage ditches dug on all sides has been popularized throughout the county.

the seven communes beside the yangtze have relied on their collective strength to collect 800,000 tons of rocks to build a 100-kilometre-long-dyke and other projects to protect the farmland.

communes lying near the yellow sea pooled efforts to dig two canals across the county to lead water from higher up the yangtze to irrigate their low-lying fields. the two canals are 50 to 60 metres wide and have a total length of 100 kilometres. during low-water seasons in the past, tidal sea water in the estuary made such irrigation impossible. all farmland in the county is now watered by the yangtze.

the county's drainage network successfully handled 118 millimetres of rain that fell within six hours last july.

interplanting of cotton with a summer crop of grain is another measure leading to higher production. commune members of the county are raising 600,000 pigs, twice as many as in 1964. green manure crops are also being grown.

the communes and their production brigades and teams all have experimental plots where advanced farming techniques are first tried out. these plots total 2,000 hectares. all the brigades and teams have

agrotechnicians as well as special personnel in charge of plant protection and seed breeding. scientific experiment groups of cadres, experienced peasants and technicians have been set up throughout the county.

when boll weevils attacked the area last august, leading cadres of the county party committee led 300,000 commune members in fighting the pests. they won the battle after 50 days of hard work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

the hon. murray byrne, m.l.c., minister of state development, decentralisation and tourism of the government of victoria of australia, and mr. william j. moran, director of tourism of the government of victoria, concluded their visit to china and left here today.

they arrived in china on february 17. during their stay in peking, they were met and feted on separate occasions by yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry. ross william cottrill, charge d'affaires ad interim of the australian embassy in peking, was present on these occasions.

the australian guests visited agricultural and industrial sites and toured places of historical interest.

Australian Prime Minister Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

e.g. whitlam, prime minister of australia, has sent a message to premier chou en-lai, expressing heartfelt sympathy in connection with the recent earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou in china's szechwan province. the message reads:

i was distressed when i learnt of the strong earthquake which shook the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in the western part of szechwan province on february 6, 7 and 8. on behalf of the australian government and people, i wish to convey to your excellency and, through you, to the government of the people's republic of china and to the people in the area affected my heartfelt sympathy.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Foreign Minister Sends Message to Chinese Foreign Minister on Szechwan Earthquake

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

belgian foreign minister van elslande sent a message yesterday to chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, expressing profound sympathy with regard to the earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou in szechwan province. the message reads:

in the name of the people and the government of belgium, i express my profound sympathy for the victims of earthquake in szechwan.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Ambassador to Burma Gives Dinner for Chinese Survey Teams

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Feb. 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to burma chen chao-yuan gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese survey teams of a textile plant and a rubberball manufacturing factory now working in burma.

present at the dinner were u chit maung, burma's deputy minister for planning and finance, lieutenant colonel maung cho, deputy minister for industry, u chein hai, director general of the foreign economic relations department of the ministry of planning and finance, and other officials concerned.

all members of the two survey teams attended the dinner which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Kuo Mo-jo Meets British and French Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met with the delegation of the chinese exhibition council of london from britain led by g.s. barrass and the french delegation for the preparation of the exhibition on chinese archaeological relics led by a. burgaud. he had a friendly talk with them.

the two delegations have come to china to discuss with the chinese quarters concerned the matters concerning the exhibitions of chinese historical relics to be held in france and britain.

present at the meeting were british ambassador to china j.m. addis and french ambassador to china etienne manach.

present were also leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang yeh-chiu, hsia nai, hsiao teh, wang chih-fan, wang yu-tang and kuo lao-wei.

CHINA AND DAHOMEY

Acting Foreign Minister of Dahomey Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

pierre koffi, acting foreign minister of dahomey, received kao o, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in dahomey, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him on february 20, according to a report from cotonou.

kao o arrived in cotonou on february 19.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Air Service between China and Ethiopia Inaugurated

(NCNA-English —Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1973)

the air service between ethiopia and china was formally inaugurated today. the first airliner of the ethiopian airline from addis ababa carrying guests from ethiopia and other countries landed at shanghai's hungchiao airport at 1:40 (peking time) this afternoon.

the inauguration of this air service will further strengthen the friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. though mountains and waters separate china from ethiopia, an ancient country on the plateau of east africa, there exists a long-standing friendship between the people of these two countries. now the air service will bring them still closer.

today hungchiao airport flew the national flags of ethiopia and china and was gay with multi-coloured bunting. a big streamer hung on the airport building read: "warmly celebrate the ethiopian airline's inaugural flight to china exclamation"

among the guests on board the airliner were: h.h. ras mengesha seyoum, governor general of tigre province, princess ida desta, h.e. blatten geta mahteme selassie w. maskal, crown councillor, h.e. lij yilma deressa, crown councillor, woz. elizabeyh workneh, h.e. ato abebe retta, crown councillor, h.e. lij araya abebe, senator, mme. araya abebe, wife of h.e. lij araya abebe, h.e. ato emmanuel abraham, minister of mines and board member of the ethiopia airlines, h.e. dej zewde gebre selassie, ethiopian ambassador to the u.n., h.e. ato getachew bekele, minister of state in the ministry of communications, telecommunications and posts, mme. tesfaye-gabre egzy, h.e. keg. fetleke ergetu, minister of state in the ministry of communications, telecommunications and posts, h.e. ato ayele moltotal, vice-minister in the ministry of foreign affairs, h.e. ato yilma hailu, vice-minister in the ministry of justice, h.e. ato yidneka-chew tessema, vice-minister in the ministry of community development, ato kassa gebre, project manager of the international development administration of the ministry of education, ato charle lewi el elmi, assistant minister in the ministry of public health, and ato shiferaw worku, assistant minister in the ministry of foreign affairs.

when the guests alighted from the plane they were warmly greeted by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ma jen-hui,

deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, kung hsiao, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, chu yung-chia and chen ah-ta, members of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and other local leading members. they warmly shook hands with the guests and congratulated them on the ethiopian airline's successful inaugural flight.

wang yi-mu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in addis ababa, accompanied the guests to shanghai.

makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, and his wife, and keklemarian haile, ethiopian airline manager for china, were present.

present were wang shih-yen, leader of the chinese goodwill delegation which will visit ethiopia, and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and chin chuan-teh, deputy leader of the delegation and member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

arriving in shanghai on the same airliner were more than 70 guests invited by the ethiopian airline to attend the celebrations of its inaugural flight and to pay a visit to china. they are from egypt, ghana, kenya, liberia, sudan, uganda, japan, britain, the federal republic of germany, finland, france, italy, sweden, switzerland and the united states, among them were government officials and personages from the press, cultural, educational, industrial, commercial and tourist circles.

Shanghai Reception Marks Ethiopia Airlines' Successful Inaugural Flight to China

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1973)

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception here this evening to mark the successful inaugural flight of the ethiopia airlines to china.

attending the reception were the ethiopian guests on the first airliner to shanghai of the ethiopia airlines including h.h. ras mengesha seyoum, governor general of tigre province, princess ida desta, h.e. blatten geta mahteme selassie w. maskal, crown councillor, h.e. lij yilma deressa, crown councillor, woz, elizabeyh workneh, h.e. ato abebe retta, crown councillor, h.e. lij araya abebe, senator, mme. araya abebe, wife of h.e. lij araya abebe and h.e. ato emmanuel abraham, minister of mines and board member of the ethiopia airlines, and the guests from other countries.

also present were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife.

present on the occasion were wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, kung hsiao, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, chu yung-chia and chen ah-ta, members of the standing committee of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of organizations concerned, as well as wang yi-mu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia.

also present were all members of the chinese goodwill delegation to visit ethiopia with wang shih-yen as its leader and chin chuan-teh deputy leader.

a warm and cordial atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and ethiopian people prevailed at the reception. in his toast at the reception, vice-chairman wang shao-yung said that the airliner of the ethiopia airlines which made the inaugural flight to china had brought the precious sentiments of friendship of the ethiopian people for the chinese people and also pointed to a new development of the relations between the two countries. wang shao-yung said: although china and ethiopia are far apart geographically, there have long been continuous contacts and a traditional friendship between our two peoples. a new page has been opened in the friendly relations between china and ethiopia since the establishment of diplomatic relations and the october 1971 visit to china of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first. wang shao-yung expressed the belief that this aerial bridge of friendship linking china and ethiopia would surely make a positive contribution to the further strengthening of the unity among the people of asia and africa and the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation between china and ethiopia.

in his toast, h.e. ato emmanuel abraham, minister of mines and board member of the ethiopia airlines, thanked the government and people of the people's republic of china for their willingness to allow ethiopian national airlines to make regular flights to shanghai. he said, "we in ethiopia have taken note of this and interpret it as a gesture of real friendship for our country." he continued, "we recall with great satisfaction the visit which his imperial majesty, our august sovereign, paid to china in october 1971, when he received a very warm welcome from the leaders and people of the new china. it is the hope of our government and people that the friendship so auspiciously begun will continue and develop for years to come and that we shall have more and more fruitful cooperation in economic and other fields for the benefit of our peoples."

Peking Reception Marks Ethiopia Airlines' Inaugural Flight to Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

kuang jen-nung, director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china (c.a.a.c.), gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the successful inaugural flight of the ethiopian airlines to shanghai.

the ethiopian guests attending the reception were h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and his wife princess ida desta; crown councillor h.e. blatten geta mahteme selassie w. maskal, crown councillor h.e. lij yilma deressa and his wife woz. elizabeth workneh; crown councillor h.e. ato abebe retta; senator h.e. lij araya abebe and his wife; minister of mines and board member of ethiopian airlines h.e. ato emmanuel abraham, and others.

among the guests were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife, ethiopian embassy officials, ethiopian airlines manager for china keklemarian haile, and the more than 70 guests from other countries invited by the ethiopian airlines to attend the celebrations of its inaugural flight and to pay a visit to china.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, wang hai-ting and ma jen-hui, leading members of the c.a.a.c., li ching-chuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, wang lei, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese-african peoples' friendship association, as well as ku yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of unity and friendship. director-general kuang jen-nung and minister emmanuel abraham spoke at the reception.

in his speech, kuang jen-nung extended warm welcome to all the distinguished guests from ethiopia and friends from other lands who had come to visit china by the first plane of the ethiopian airlines.

he praised the ethiopian people who have a glorious tradition of fighting against imperialism. he said, "the imperial government and the people of ethiopia, under the leadership of his imperial majesty haile selassie the first, have continuously achieved new successes in safeguarding national independence and developing national economy."

kuang jen-nung continued, "there exist time-honoured historical ties and bonds of traditional friendship between the chinese and ethiopian peoples. in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism our two peoples have

always sympathized with and supported each other. ' the inauguration of a regular flight to china by the ethiopian airlines is a fruition of the new development in the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries." he expressed the conviction that the inauguration of this air-bridge of friendship would surely make a new contribution to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and the exchange of good-will visits by the people of china and ethiopia.

minister emmanuel spoke of the friendship forged between the ethiopian and chinese people in their struggle against imperialism. he said: this "has created a bond of common experience which i have no doubt helped in bringing our leaders and peoples together". he expressed the hope that "the air link so happily started between china and ethiopia will continue for years to come and help in the development of friendly relations not only between the peoples of china and ethiopia but also between the peoples of the two great continents of asia and africa."

the guests from ethiopia and other countries attended a concert after the reception.

the guests arrived in peking from shanghai by air this morning in the company of ma jen-hui, and kung hsiao. they were welcomed at peking airport by kuang jen-nung, ho ying and others.

when they left shanghai, they were seen off at shanghai airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and its standing committee members chu yung-chia and chen ah-ta.

Aerial Bridge of Friendship between China and Ethiopia--Arrival in Shanghai of First Ethiopian Airliner

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1973)

shanghai, china's biggest city, was flooded in sunlight today after successive days of rain. at 1:40 p.m. a silver-white plane of the ethiopia airlines from the east african plateau city of addis ababa landed at hungchiao airport of shanghai. a direct air line -- an aerial bridge of friendship -- was thus inaugurated to link china with ethiopia, an asian country and an african country which have a long history and an ancient culture.

leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the general administration of civil aviation of china and representatives of all walks of life of the city present extended a warm welcome to the ethiopian guests who came on board the ethiopian airliner.

one of the welcomers told the guests: "we were here a year or so ago to welcome his imperial majesty haile selassie the first. your visit has again brought the friendly feelings of your people for our people."

"thank you," another said, "for your contribution in building this aerial bridge of friendship between the people of china and ethiopia and the people in asia and africa."

there was no direct air communications before. now china and ethiopia have been brought considerably closer with the establishment of this direct air service. the distance of some 5,000 nautical miles, from addis ababa, the capital city of ethiopia, across the arabian sea and the southasia subcontinent to shanghai, was covered by the airliner in about ten hours.

many ethiopian friends who have come to shanghai for the first time posed for pictures at the airport in front of a streamer bearing the words: "warmly celebrate ethiopia airlines inaugural flight to china".

alighting from the plane, hagos legesse, assistant general manager, commercial, ethiopia airlines, said with delight: "we are very glad to be here." the successful inaugural flight, he continued, "cements and strengthens the already existing friendship between ethiopia and china. we hope this link between the people of china and ethiopia and between people of asia and africa will be closer than before."

the friendship between the people of china and ethiopia dates back to many many years ago. during the fifteenth century, chinese navigators sailed through aden on the

coast of the red sea, turned south and reached the east coast of ethiopia. they entered into friendly contacts with the people there. decades ago, the people of china and ethiopia fought side by side and supported each other on the common front against foreign aggression. today, they are facing the common task of building their own respective countries. further development has been made in recent years in the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, technology, trade, culture and sports.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception in the evening to celebrate the inaugural flight of the ethiopia airlines. at the reception, guests from ethiopia and 15 other countries in africa, asia, europe and america gathered together with representatives of chinese press and cultural, educational, scientific and technological, trade and commercial, tourist and women's organizations. they chatted cordially. veteran worker chih yao-hsing of the shanghai no. 7 knitwear mill, who visited ethiopia last april, and some ethiopian friends refreshed their memories with the days of grim struggle when the chinese and ethiopian people sympathized with and supported each other in their resistance against german, italian and japanese fascist aggression on their respective soil some 30 years ago. grasping an ethiopian friend's hand, he said with feeling: "we are old friends exclamation"

the success of the inaugural flight was made possible by the close cooperation between the civil aviation personnel of the two countries. after china and ethiopia decided to open the addis ababa-shanghai airline last july, ethiopian air crew came to shanghai on several occasions to study ground control system at the airport. the chinese personnel also made careful preparations in communications and control system and other facilities. after touching down at shanghai airport, captain alemayehu abebe praised its good ground control system and the cooperation of its ground personnel. this veteran pilot with 27 years of flying experience said, "we are very excited to fly to china. we hope our cooperation will last."

the chinese civil aviators reciprocated with warm congratulations on the triumphant inaugural flight. the amity between the civil aviators of the two countries has become still closer.

at 22:50, darkness enveloped the city. but the airport was brilliantly flood lit. with feelings of unwillingness to part, chinese well-wishers waved farewell to the ethiopian friends piloting the returning inaugural airliner, and to the chinese goodwill delegation. amidst "good-bye" and "bon voyage", the ethiopian plane took off into the

night sky, carrying with it the friendship of the chinese people. waving till the plane zoomed out of sight, the send-off party wished it to make new contributions to the friendship and solidarity of the chinese and ethiopian people and the people in asia and africa.

Chinese Ambassador to Ethiopia Gives Reception on Occasion of Signing of Protocol to Agreement on Economic, Technical Cooperation between China and Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Feb. 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the signing of the protocol to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between china and ethiopia.

present at the reception were minister of finance mammo tadesse, minister of state and head of planning commission tekalign gedamu, minister of state of foreign affairs araya ekuba-egzy, minister of state of agriculture tesfa bushen, minister of mines teshome gebre mariam, minister of state of national water resources commission assefa mengesha, vice-minister of public works mekonnen mulat, vice-minister of commerce, industry and tourism bekele endeshaw.

hu wei-hsin, head of the chinese technical and economic study group, was also present.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1973)

a 30-member chinese goodwill delegation left here this evening for a friendly visit to ethiopia by the airliner of the ethiopia airlines that had made its inaugural flight to china. the leader of the delegation is wang shih-yen, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and deputy leader is chin chuan-teh, a standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

mulugeta estephanos, first secretary of the ethiopian embassy in china is accompanying the delegation to ethiopia.

when the delegation left peking yesterday, it was seen off at peking airport by ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned wang hai-ting, miao hai-ling and ting hsueh-sung.

present at shanghai airport this evening to see the delegation off were ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, emmanuel abraham, ethiopian minister of mines and board member of the ethiopia airlines, and makonnen kebret, ethiopian ambassador to china, and mme. makonnen. end

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Guyana Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Textile Study Group

(NCNA-English Georgetown, Feb. 21, 1972)

nieh kung-cheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in guyana, gave a reception here yesterday evening on the visit of the chinese textile and dyeing study group led by wang hua-ying.

kenneth king, minister of economic development, and other high officials of the guyanese government attended the reception.

the chinese journalists' group now touring the country was also present.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Ambassador Wang Yu-ping Congratulates Khamphay Boupha on Signing of Lao Agreement

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 22, 1973)

chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping went to the representation of the lao patriotic front in the d.r.v.n. this morning to extend warm congratulations on the official signing of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos".

the chinese ambassador was most cordially received by khamphay boupha, head, and pheli khounnaluk, deputy head, of the representation of the lao patriotic front in the d.r.v.n.

LAOTIAN PEACE AGREEMENT

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Hails Signing of Lao Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

the "people's daily" today publishes an editorial entitled "welcome to the signing of the lao agreement" which reads in full as follows:

on february 21, 1973, the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos was formally signed in vientiane by the plenipotentiary special representative of the lao patriotic forces and the plenipotentiary special representative of the vientiane government. the agreement stipulates that ceasefire should be observed throughout the territory of laos, peace restored and the internal problems of laos settled by the two signatories through consultations in the spirit of national concord. the signing of the agreement is a tremendous victory for the lao people and the patriotic forces of laos. it is also a common victory for the three indochinese peoples and the people of the whole world. the chinese people welcome the signing of the lao agreement and extend warm congratulations to the fraternal lao people.

the lao people love peace and independence. it is the national aspirations of the lao people to build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous laos. the 1962 geneva agreement guaranteed the respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of laos. but later on, the united states trampled on and undermined the agreement, instigated the lao rightist forces to stage a coup d'etat, subverted the lao government of national union, provoked a civil war in laos and went as far as to send its own troops to invade the country. all this sabotaged peace in laos and impeded a peaceful settlement of the lao problem. now the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos clearly stipulates that the united states must scrupulously carry out and observe the 1962 geneva agreement. under the present agreement, the united states must withdraw all its military personnel from laos and terminate its military activities and military involvement of all kinds in the country. only in such circumstances is it possible for the lao people to settle their internal affairs by themselves without outside intervention and realize their national aspirations and fundamental national rights.

the signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos is a successful result of the lao people's protracted just struggle. in the past decade and more the lao patriotic front led the lao people in waging a valiant struggle together with the lao patriotic neutralist forces against u.s. intervention and aggression and for the safeguarding of peace, independence and unity of laos, and this struggle was crowned with a very great victory. the lao patriotic armed forces successfully rebuffed enemy "nibbling" attacks, frustrated the so-called war "laotianization" conspiracy, defended and consolidated the liberated zone. in the meantime, for a peaceful settlement of the lao problem, the lao patriotic front put forward many reasonable proposals, showed utmost sincerity in the peace talks and made unremitting efforts, which finally led to the signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos. just like the realization of ceasefire and the restoration of peace in viet nam, the signing of the agreement proves effectively that the just struggle of the people of various countries to achieve and safeguard independence and sovereignty is sure to win, while hegemonic aggression and intervention is doomed to failure.

the restoration of peace in laos, which is conducive to the relaxation of tension in southeast asia and the whole

asia, is welcomed by the people of asia and the whole world. the two signatories have pledged to carry out the agreement and continue their negotiations for the implementation of the provisions agreed upon. it is hoped that the united states and its allies which involved in the lao issue remember the historical lessons of the past, strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of laos so as to ensure the full implementation of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos.

china and laos are friendly neighbours. the people of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. in their protracted common struggles, the two peoples have always sympathized with, encouraged and supported each other. the chinese people will, as in the past, continue to give their resolute support to the just struggle of the lao people and the other indochinese peoples and firmly believe that their just struggle will certainly win complete victory.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meet DRVN Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this evening met nguyen duy trinh, minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam, and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present at the meeting on the vietnamese side were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador to china of the republic of south viet nam, and nguyen xuan, ngo dien and hoang nhu ly.

present on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, peng hua, han hsu, ling ching, liang feng, tang lung-pin, chang ching, hu chien-wen and ho wen-yun.

foreign minister nguyen duy trinh and his party arrived in peking this afternoon on their way to paris to attend the international conference on viet nam. chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a dinner this evening in honour of foreign minister nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

nguyen duy trinh, foreign minister of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party left here for paris by air this morning to attend the international conference on viet nam.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, as well as peng hua, han hsu and liang feng.

present at the airport were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the two embassies in peking.

also present were hungarian ambassador to china godor ferenc, soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov, and polish ambassador to china franciszek stachowiak.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Begum Nusrat Bhutto Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

begum nusrat bhutto, wife of the pakistan president, left peking for home this evening by a plane of the pakistan international airlines corporation, after a successful official visit to china.

leaving for home on board the same plane were maulana kausar niazi, minister for information and broadcasting, haj and auqaf, and the other distinguished pakistan guests who had visited china with begum bhutto.

present at the airport to see the pakistan guests off were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, vice-foreign minister chung hsi-tung and his wife liu chin-lin, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang, women vice-ministers chen mu-hua and chien cheng-ying, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china kuang jen-nung, standing committee members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee ting kuo-yu and hsieh ching-yi, as well as more than 3,000 peking people.

pakistan ambassador to china agha shahi and embassy officials and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram were present at the airport.

peking airport today flew the national flags of pakistan and china. when begum bhutto and the other distinguished pakistan guests bade farewell to the well-wishers there, a chinese girl presented flowers to begum bhutto. the crowds beat drums and gongs, danced and shouted slogans to express the deep friendly feelings of the chinese people for the pakistan people.

present at the airport were also leading members of chinese departments concerned including chu mu-chih, tung lin, yang kung-su, kuo tung-chun, wang chen, yeh cheng-chang, kao chien-chung, chu ya-chen, yu chiao and hsing jen-hsien.

p.i.a. guests from pakistan and other countries who had attended the celebrations of the opening of its service to peking and paid a visit to china left by the same plane.

as begum bhutto and the other distinguished guests from pakistan left hangchow for peking this evening, they were seen off at the airport by tan chi-lung, leading member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife yen yung-chieh, tieh ying, vice-chairman of

the committee, and his wife su pei-lan, lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the committee, and chou feng, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

this afternoon, begum bhutto and the other guests visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory and toured the picturesque west lake.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Opens in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Feb. 21, 1973)

a chinese economic and trade exhibition was inaugurated here yesterday.

premier ali nasser mohamed attended the ceremony.

it was also attended by more than 500 guests including interior minister mohammed saleh muttee, state minister in the prime minister's office abdel aziz abdel wali, finance minister fadhle muhsin, economy and industry minister anis hassan yehia, public works and communications minister haider abubaker al attas, labour and social affairs minister mohammad ali imayah, health minister abdul aziz al dali, permanent secretary of the foreign ministry mohammad hadi awadh, and other high-ranking officials.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in aden were present.

chinese ambassador tsui chien, counsellor wang hao and economic counsellor liu ho-lin of the chinese embassy were also present.

the military band played the national anthems of the two countries at the beginning of the ceremony. premier ali nasser delivered a warm and friendly speech. he said: "this is the first exhibition of its kind since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries. the exhibition serves to confirm the strength and depth of the economic and trade relations between our two countries and peoples." he expressed the wish that "the relations of cooperation between our two countries would further grow."

chinese ambassador tsui chien who also spoke at the ceremony warmly praised the growing militant friendship

between the peoples of china and democratic yemen. he pointed out that the exhibition "will be conducive to promoting further the mutual understanding and profound friendship between our two peoples as well as the development of economic and trade relations between our two countries."

amidst warm applause, premier ali nasser cut the ribbon for the exhibition.

the exhibition's more than 2,100 exhibits fall into four parts: sino-democratic yemeni friendship, agricultural and subsidiary products, light industrial products and heavy industrial products. it occupies an area of 1,500 square metres.

the premier and other government leaders of democratic yemen, accompanied by chinese ambassador tsui chien and director of the chinese exhibition tseng tung, had a look around in the exhibition. then the premier and other democratic yemeni leaders received at a guest room of the exhibition director tseng tung and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike Sends Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in China's Szechwan Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

mrs. sirimavo r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, has recently sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the deepest sympathy with regard to the earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou in szechwan province, china. the message reads:

i have been distressed to read of the severe earthquake which occurred on the sixth of february in the kantse tibetan autonomous area in western szechwan province and the loss of life and property caused thereby. please accept on behalf of myself, my government and the people of sri lanka our deepest sympathies on this calamity. please convey my condolences to the families of the bereaved.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Receives Chinese Stadium Survey Team

(NCNA-English Freetown, Feb. 21, 1973)

president siaka stevens of sierra leone received here today all members of the chinese stadium survey team headed by chang yi-su and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

the president expressed the hope that the sierra leonean stadium to be constructed with the chinese government's assistance would become a bridge connecting freetown with peking.

sierra leonean minister of social welfare s.a.t. koroma and other high-ranking officials were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi was also present.

CHINA AND US

Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 22, 1973)

dr. henry a. kissinger, assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, visited the people's republic of china from february 15 to february 19, 1973. he was accompanied by herbert g. klein, alfred le s. jenkins, richard t. kennedy, john h. holdridge, winston lord, jonathan t. howe, richard solomon, and peter w. rodman.

chairman mao tsetung received dr. kissinger. dr. kissinger and members of his party held wide-ranging conversations with premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, and other chinese officials. mr. jenkins held parallel talks on technical subjects with assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin. all these talks were conducted in an unconstrained atmosphere and were earnest, frank and constructive.

the two sides reviewed the development of relations between the two countries in the year that has passed since president nixon's visit to the people's republic

of china and other issues of mutual concern. they reaffirmed the principles of the joint communique issued at shanghai in february 1972 and their joint commitment to bring about a normalization of relations. they held that the progress that has been made during this period is beneficial to the people of their two countries.

the two sides agreed that the time was appropriate for accelerating the normalization of relations. to this end, they undertook to broaden their contacts in all fields. they agreed on a concrete program of expanding trade as well as scientific, cultural and other exchanges.

to facilitate this process and to improve communications it was agreed that in the near future each side will establish a liaison office in the capital of the other. details will be worked out through existing channels.

the two sides agreed that normalization of relations between the united states and the people's republic of china will contribute to the relaxation of tension in asia and in the world.

dr. kissinger and his party expressed their deep appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to them.

february 22, 1973

CHINA AND USSR

Revolutionary Committees and Friendship Association Branches in Various Parts of China Lay Wreaths at Tombs of Fallen Heroes of Soviet Red Army

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

on the eve of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the soviet army and navy, the revolutionary committees and branches of the sino-soviet friendship association of liaoning, heilungkiang, kirin and hupeh provinces and luta city laid wreaths at the tombs of fallen heroes of the soviet red army or at monuments to their memory in these places. the wreaths bore the words: "eternal glory to the fallen heroes of the soviet red army who gave their lives in the war against fascism exclamation"

huang ou-tung, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the sino-soviet friendship association liaoning branch, and li

chih-wen, vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee, laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet army and at the tomb of soviet army fallen heroes in shenyang.

in luta city, wreaths were laid at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet army on stalin square in talien and the cemetery of fallen heroes of the soviet army in lushun, by wei fu-hai and tsao kuo-chen, vice-chairmen of the luta municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the luta branch of the sino-soviet friendship association.

wang yi-lun, vice-chairman of the heilungkiang provincial revolutionary committee, and liu wei, leading member of the heilungkiang branch of the sino-soviet friendship association, laid wreaths at the monument to soviet army fallen heroes and the tomb of soviet martyrs in harbin. the revolutionary committees of manchouli, suifenho and aihui in heilungkiang also laid wreaths at the tombs of the soviet army fallen heroes and the monument to their memory.

in kirin, in the name of the provincial revolutionary committee and the provincial branch of the sino-soviet friendship association, hsiao tao-sheng, lan kan-ting, hsu chao-chang and wu chao-ti, vice-chairmen of the committee, placed wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the soviet army in the people's square of changchun.

in wuhan, wreaths were placed at the tomb of the fallen heroes of the soviet air force volunteers in chiehfang park by hsin chun-chieh, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, chang hsu, vice-chairman of the wuhan municipal revolutionary committee, and yang kuei-fan, leading member of the hupeh branch of the sino-soviet friendship association.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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MILITARY TRAINING

Take Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-the-Style-of-Work As Guideline in Pushing Forward Military Training

- With the orientation clearly defined, the cadres and fighters of a certain regiment of the PLA Foochow Command are on high mettle, their enthusiasm for military training mounts higher and higher, and the fighting power of the unit is improving

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, February 24, 1973) Taking criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as a guideline, the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Foochow Command carries out an in-depth education in line to push forward military training in the whole regiment. Last year, excellent results were scored by the whole regiment in various fields of training in tests held at the end of the year. The fighting power of the unit shows an all-round improvement.

Early last year, after the launching of all-round military training in this regiment, the regimental Party committee, by doggedly placing criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work in a position of primacy, organized the commanders to study the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, and directed everybody to train diligently in skills of destroying the enemy for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. During the training, members of the Party committee went separately deep into company units and training grounds, and in the light of problems encountered in training, studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with the cadres and fighters, and criticized deeply the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. With the orientation clarified, the whole regiment from the top to the bottom was put on high mettle, and enthusiasm for military training mounted higher and higher.

When conducting combat training in the mountains the 8th company, which won merits during the war years and was honored with banner inscribed "Brave as a Tiger in Attack, and Steadfast as the T'aishan in Defense," ran into a light but unceasing rain, which presented very great hardship to training. The fighters said, "The training ground is a battlefield. We must give play to the glorious tradition of heroic tenacity of the company. We shall not descend from the mountain until our task is finished." They set a strict demand on themselves and insisted on fulfilling the various items of training.

The 9th company had undertaken a heavy task of production. The commanders and fighters, showing no fear of fatigue, carried out production on the one hand and developed training activities on the other. By placing targets on the sides of fields and grounds, they carried out training whenever they could. Taking part in labor during the day, they still found time at night for training, and fulfilled the task of production and training in an outstanding manner.

For the purpose of improving their ability to organize and direct operations, many of the cadres seriously study the military writings of Chairman Mao during training, and conscientiously improve their plan of training.

The leader of the 4th company served many times as a shooting instructor in the past, and possesses rich teaching experience. He nevertheless learns modestly from the cadres and fighters and continues to improve his shooting skill.

For the sake of improving the result of grenade throwing, the leader of the 9th company practices grenade throwing whenever he has the time. His shoulders become swollen time and again, but he still perseveres. The result of his grenade throwing improves rapidly, and he is honored by everyone as a "small steel cannon" of the unit.

By taking criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as the guideline, this regiment pushes forward the completion of training work. The whole regiment, from departments to company units, and from cadres to fighters, show marked improvement in the standard of military techniques. Last year, in five target practices with life ammunition, outstanding results were scored by the entire regiment.

Recently, the Party committee of the regiment, summing up the training experience of last year, resolved in the coming year to grasp still better the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work and to push forward military training.

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WORKER-PEASANT STUDENTS

It's Good To See the Rapid Growth of Worker, Peasant and Soldier College Students

- The first group of worker, peasant and soldier students of the Peking Normal College carry out a comprehensive teaching practice before their graduation, and teaching from books as well as teaching the people in a way greatly different from the past, win favorable comments

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch, February 24, 1973) The first group of more than 830 worker, peasant and soldier students of the Peking Normal College have carried out a comprehensive teaching practice before their graduation. This practice shows the fine results they have scored in study. During the practice, they were favorably commented upon by the leadership cadres, teachers and students of the middle schools where they carried out practice.

These worker, peasant and soldier students of the Peking Normal College were nominated by the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and chosen from factories and rural areas. The overwhelming majority of them came from rural people's communes, and some were workers and technicians with five or more years of work experience in factories. A small number of the students were good primary school teachers who came to the college for further studies.

For the past two years, under the guidance of the Party committee of the normal college, and with the enthusiastic assistance of the teachers, they diligently studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, as well as vocational and theoretical knowledge, actively took part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and the revolution in education, and there was a very great improvement in way of their political thinking and vocational ability.

During their period of practice in middle schools, they had, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work in schools is carried out for the sake of changing the thinking of the students," always combined carrying out teaching well together with doing ideological-political work on the middle school students well.

Ch'en Tien-hua, a member of the graduating class from the Department of Foreign Languages went to the Peking No. 56 Middle School for practice, and he regarded carrying out ideological-political work on the students well as an important task in training young people. Whenever he had the opportunity, he would go among the students, looking up class cadres for talks on the one hand, and patiently carrying out ideological work on backward students on the other.

One day, he went to the home of a backward student for a visit, and made a detailed report to the parents on conditions in the recent progress of this

student, and when the whole family heard that, they were very happy. Because Ch'ien Tien-hua maintained the one dividing into two concept in carrying out direct education, there subsequently was a change in this backward student, and he showed a marked improvement in both his thinking and his study. This incident enabled Ch'en Tien-hua to realize more deeply the great responsibility of being a teacher of the people, and strengthened further his determination to dedicate himself to the educational cause of the Party.

Liu Shih-huai, a member of the graduating class from the Department of Chinese Language was formerly an educated youth returned to the rural area in the suburb of Peking. In this teaching practice, he used his own bitter family history in the former society for class education on his fellow students of the whole class. In the past, for generations, no one in the house of Liu Shih-huai had the opportunity to attend school. Two years ago, when he left for college, his mother personally handed him a "remember hardships coat." It was a tattered coat his father used to wear when he worked like an ox for the landlord. After going to college, he always took out this "remember hardships coat" to think about the class suffering of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the past, and constantly provoked in himself the will to study diligently for the revolution.

The remembering of hardships in the former society and the counting of blessings in the new society by Liu Shih-huai with reference to his own growth enabled fellow students in the class to be greatly educated. Everybody expressed the determination to study diligently and become successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. The leadership cadres and teachers of the middle schools concerned reported, "At present, the worker, peasant and soldier students of the normal college not only teach from books, but also teach the people. They show concern for the ideological progress of the students and are very much different from before." Seeing the rapid growth of the worker, peasant and soldier college students, everyone really felt happy.

The teaching practice before graduation tested the achievements scored by the worker, peasant and soldier students in their two years of advance along the red and expert road.

Fan K'ai-yeh, a member of the graduating class of the Department of Chinese Language, was formerly a worker. During the practice he mounted for the first time the rostrum of a class in junior middle three to lecture on "K'ung I-chi" a story by Lu Hsün. He issued lecture notes beforehand to the fellow students and also asked them to discuss some questions. In the lecture, he made a class analysis of the character of "K'ung I-chi," noted the background of the period when this character was drawn by Lu Hsün, and discussed the educational significance of this work. This lesson was received with rapt attention from the students. Several Chinese language teachers who attended this lecture were of the opinion that Fan K'ai-yeh was good in using the developmental mode of teaching, and his analysis of the lesson was also very profound.

When Chang-wei-tung, a member of the graduating class from the Department of Physical Culture and Sports went to Fengt'ai No. 12 Middle School for practice, she taught not only callisthenics and ball games, but also enthusiastically gave coaching in track and field events, and was praised for it.

Chang Wei-tung came from the mountain region, and never had any opportunity to take part in physical training. When she first entered the school, she found attending courses in the Department of Physical Culture and Sports very difficult. However, she was not dismayed, and as she recalled to mind the parting instructions of the poor and lower-middle peasants when she left for college, she was determined to overcome all difficulties, master techniques in the physical culture and sports course well, and become a red and expert physical culture and sports instructor.

Since then, under the guidance of the teachers, she has studied and trained diligently, continues to sum up the lesson of her experience, and practices repeatedly every day. There is a great improvement in her stamina and endurance, she becomes better at studying the physical culture and sports course, and lays a good foundation for becoming a good physical culture and sports instructor of the people.

In teaching practice, members of the graduating class of Peking Normal College succeeded in linking up theory with practice, and in making profound lessons simple and easy to understand. Tu Kuei-sen, a member of the graduating class of the Department of Agricultural Foundation, when lecturing on the principle of "Soil Moisture Conservation in Cultivation," took two tiles, and immersing a complete piece into a shallow pan of water, saw the moisture slowly rose to the top. In another pan, he also put two ends of a broken piece of tile into the water, and the moisture rose only to the breaking point but could go no higher. By means of this illustration, he first explained to the students the structure and role of capillary tubes, and then explained that capillary structure also existed in the soil. Cultivation could destroy the capillaries on the surface of the soil, cut the route for evaporation and bring into play the part of moisture conservation and ventilation.

The students reflected, "This kind of lecture gives life to book knowledge."

At present, this group of worker, peasant and soldier students of the Peking Normal College have graduated. They are determined vanguards true to the educational cause of the Party, and will carry the revolution in proletarian education at their work stations through to the end.

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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

Educated Youths from Peking Grow Up Healthily in the Vast Countryside

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 26, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, February 25, 1973) Answering Chairman Mao's great call, "It is very necessary for educated youths to go to the countryside to be re-educated by poor and lower-middle peasants," large groups of educated youths who have come from Peking to the mountain and rural areas are firmly taking the road of integration with workers and peasants. Led and shown concern by the local Party organizations at all levels, they humbly receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and are growing up healthily in the vast countryside.

Since 1968, full of revolutionary heroism, large groups of educated youths in Peking municipality set out for Heilungkiang, Inner Mongolia, Shansi, Shensi, Yunnan, Kirin, Liaoning and other provinces and autonomous regions and the outskirts of Peking to settle in the countryside and to take an active part in the great undertakings of building the countryside and building and defending the borders of the motherland. The local Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants warmly welcome them, show concern for them politically, give them help in production and take care of them in everyday life. During the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the broad masses of educated youths read and study seriously, make strenuous efforts to change their world outlook and go on raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

After some educated youths of Peking came to Yenan, the local Party organizations and the poor and lower-middle peasants warmly educated them in the revolutionary traditions and often led them to the former revolutionary sites, told them how Chairman Mao formerly led the great practice of the Chinese revolution in north Shensi, gave them an account of the brilliant history of the former youth movement in Yenan, and exhorted them to follow the example of the revolutionary forerunners and integrate themselves wholeheartedly with the local masses in the light of Chairman Mao's teaching.

A former labor hero, special grade, of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia borders, Hao Shu-ts'ai hurried from Yench'ang hsien to Nanniwan to give the rusticated educated youths the blade of a used spade. With eager hope, he said: "In the past, we, under Chairman Mao's leadership, took this spade and worked to change the uninhabited Nanniwan into fertile and productive land. Today, I give you this blade of a used spade, hoping that you will take it, inherit and carry forward the Nanniwan spirit and build a socialist new countryside." The educated youths were deeply educated and encouraged by what he said. They were determined to take the road opened by the revolutionary forerunners and to temper themselves in the course of arduous labor.

The Party branch of Tachuangho production brigade, Wangp'ing commune, Kanch'uan hsien, Yenan district, sent some old poor peasants to lead the

rusticated educated youths from Peking to cross mountains and come to the kiln in Ansai hsien where Comrade Chang Szu-te sacrificed himself while making charcoal. There, they expressed their mourning for this communist fighter who sacrificed himself in the interests of the people, and studied once again Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Serve the People." They said: "Like Comrade Chang Szu-te, we must keep the great target of communism in mind and conscientiously serve the people." After returning to their production brigade, they took an active part in productive labor, ran a broadcast station and a cooperative medical service post, set up a mechanical group, and worked hard together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, thereby gradually realizing mechanization and semi-mechanization in farming, threshing, and grinding of fodder.

Educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of educated youths are firm in determination and high in spirit. Living in the countryside, they keep the interests of the motherland in mind, show concern for world affairs, playing an active role in the fight for building a socialist new countryside. Many groups of the educated youths who came from Peking to settle in the production teams have become advanced individuals.

Inspired by the spirit of the local poor and lower-middle peasants in founding an enterprise through hard work, the more than 20 educated youths who came from Peking to settle in Chaiyaotzu production team, P'u hsien, Shansi Province, in 1969, joined in the fight for reclaiming barren hills in the first year after they came here. They worked hard for ten days, reclaiming 54 mow of wasteland. More than 9,000 catties of maize was reaped in that year. Later, they joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in fighting to cut hill slopes to build canals for leading water from a mountain stream to Chaiyaotzu production team. They also worked vigorously to carry out farmland capital construction, to open 95 mow of land along ditches and on dikes and Tachai-type fields, to grow trees and saplings in more than 90 mow of land and to plant 950 fruit trees. In only three and a half years, this production team increased its per-mow output of grain by 200 percent, got rid of its backwardness and ranked among the advanced units in the province in learning from Tachai in agriculture. Two of these educated youths have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, 11 others have joined the Communist Youth League and five have been selected members of leading groups at the hsien, commune and production team levels.

The educated youths who came from Peking to settle in Niehchiap'ing brigade, Yench'uan hsien, Shensi, put up windbreaks and furrows exposed to the sun on the north Shensi highland and brought from Peking some fine-strain vegetables, not only advancing the harvest period but also increasing the per-mow output of vegetables to 20,000 catties as against 2,000 catties in the past. The brigade where they were was called by the masses "all-season green" on north Shensi highland.

Some of the educated youths who came from Peking to settle in Wu-jih-ken-t'a-la brigade in A-pa-ka banner in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region fought arduously together with the poor and lower-middle herdsmen for one and a half

years to build a 17-li-long canal, thereby turning the barren land into a new pastoral area where fodder grass grew luxuriantly and cattle and sheep were fat and strong.

In the past few years, a large group of heroic personalities emerged from among the educated youths who came from Peking to the mountain and rural areas. Their dauntless spirit in fighting against heaven and earth and their heroic deeds of sacrificing self interests for the interests of the public not only have become an example for the broad masses of educated youths to follow but also have won warm praises from the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

After going through tempering in the vast countryside, more than 3,000 of the educated youths from Peking have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, more than 16,000 others have joined the Communist Youth League, close to 10,000 have been selected by the masses to be members of leading groups at the hsien, commune and production team levels, and some have been admitted into the revolutionary committees of the provincial and district levels. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, they lead the masses to fight against heaven and earth and to learn from Tachai, winning the welcome by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members.

Ting Ai-ti, an educated youth who came from Peking to settle in Chang-chiaho production brigade in Yench'uan hsien, Shensi Province, was elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants to be production team leader in the spring of 1971. Trained by the Party branch and supported by the masses, she led the masses to learn from Tachai, increasing the grain output in that year by 6.3 percent as compared with that in 1970. Drought attacked in 1972 but they were still able to reap a bumper harvest. Twenty mow of the high-yield fields there gave an average output of 900 catties per mow, creating a record of unprecedented high yield in areas around Changchiaho production brigade. A tremendous development was also registered in pig raising. Each household of commune members raised 2.5 pigs on the average. The number of sheep raised by the production teams increased to more than 500 as against 300 in the past. The poor and lower-middle peasants said their praise: "Little Ting works enthusiastically for the collective. She is really a good youngster in our brigade."

After being posted as secretary of the brigade's Party branch in 1971, Chu Tsung-i, an educated youth who settled in Ch'anglingying brigade in the suburban T'ung hsien, led the masses to grasp class struggle tightly and to carry out actively the movement to learn from Tachai, thereby quickly changing the backward outlook of the brigade. Grain output in this brigade increased to 513 catties per mow in 1971 as compared with 307 catties in 1969, and that of ginned cotton also increased from 49 catties per mow in 1969 to 158 catties in 1971 and the number of hogs also increased by four times. Chu Tsung-i grew up in the course of practical struggle. He was praised generally by the commune members.

An educated youth who came from Peking to settle in Pa-le-ke-erh production brigade in West Wu-chu-mu-ch'in Banner, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Ch'en P'eng-shan perseveringly tempers himself in difficult environments and herds sheep for the collective in all kinds of weather. After being posted as

accountant of the brigade, she took with her an abacus and account books and worked hard on the grassland the whole day. For fear that the herdsmen could not read written Han characters, she made strenuous efforts to learn to keep accounts in the Mongolian language. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen said happily: "The finest steed on the grassland may take a rest for some time, but P'eng-shan works hard for us poor and lower-middle peasants through day and night and never slackens her pace."

In various other parts of the country, a greater number of rusticated educated youths from Peking have taken the posts of law and order maintenance committee members, agricultural technicians, storekeepers, barefoot doctors, tractor operators, and primary school teachers, and become a newborn force in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. Reviewing what they have gained in the mountain and rural areas in the past four years, these educated youths say in excitement: "The countryside provides a vast scope where we can develop our talents to the full."

The Peking Municipal Committee pays very close attention to the growth of the educated youths who have gone from Peking to the mountain and rural areas. From 1969 to the end of 1972, it sent seven study and consolation corps and seven study and work groups to Inner Mongolia, Heilungkiang, Shensi, Shansi, Kirin and Yunnan to learn the experience of various local committees in strengthening leadership over the rusticated educated youths, to pay comfort visits to these educated youths and to encourage them to contribute their strength toward building a socialist new countryside.

Taking advantage of the opportunities when the production and construction corps of Heilungkiang and Inner Mongolia and the rusticated educated youths in Yenan and Kirin came to Peking to report on their experience, the relevant departments in Peking municipality held report meetings to encourage and educate the parents of educated youths and the school students.

In the past few years, the Party organizations at all levels and the broad masses in Peking municipality actively propagandized Chairman Mao's brilliant directives and gave the educated youths firm support in taking the road of integration with workers and peasants. Sending the sons and daughters to the countryside and teaching them to take farming as a career has become a new social practice.

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What Kind of Love To Cherish Toward One's Offspring

by

Juan Yüan (阮沅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 25, 1973)

Wu Hsüan-chu, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of K'uan-tien hsien, Liaoning Province, has a daughter who has graduated from middle school. The school leadership held that since her elder brother was already assigned to a production team in the countryside and that she had to look after the family, she might be considered for permission to stay behind at her parents' side. Wu Hsüan-chu said, "The daughter has been raised in the city from childhood and has never been tempered in the three major revolutionary movements. She should be allowed to go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants like her elder brother." It was right and proper for the school leadership to consider letting the daughter stay at her parents' side in view of the circumstances. But Wu Hsüan-chu thought of what was good for his daughter, and let her receive tempering in more trying circumstances.

From the proletarian point of view, one's own daughters and sons belong first and foremost to the motherland. To raise children is to create strong-minded successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. What the next generation of the proletariat takes over from its forerunners is the weighty burden of the proletarian revolutionary cause. Just as Stalin said, "Youths should lift our banner up to a victorious end." Could youths shoulder this burden? In a 10,000-li revolutionary expedition, class struggle and line struggle is an ebbing and flowing process and the class enemy's conspiratorial activities will keep changing in their pattern. In an ever-changing world, only by exposing youths to the deluge of revolutionary struggle, imposing on them the strict requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and tempering them in the three major revolutionary movements can we turn them into reliable successors. If we know only to dote on them and take them as a treasure in a box and raise them as flowers in the hothouse, then they will be unable to withstand the storm and to shoulder a heavy burden.

In our ranks, there are many parents like Wu Hsüan-chu. Whether in the past or at present, many revolutionaries have educated their own children in the ideals of the proletariat with its breadth of vision. The realization of the Party's goals is taken by them as their own loftiest ideal. They head for where they are most needed by the motherland and give their all. In the period of revolutionary war, so many revolutionary martyrs said of their own children at the time of death: "Surrender them to the Party when they grow up!" And so many revolutionary parents sent their own children to join the revolutionary ranks and bade them follow Chairman Mao in making revolution. This represents what lies at the bottom of proletarian parents' hearts and the lofty proletarian idea of treating children.

There are also some people who always think of placing their sons and daughters in "comfortable" working circumstances. In fact, this represents an obstacle to the children. For the young intellectuals to get rusticated or step into other labor posts in compliance with the state's plan of assignment is a good opportunity for them to integrate themselves with workers, peasants and soldiers and carry out ideological remolding. Only under trying circumstances can we turn out brave and fearless fighters. Only in the raging seas can we turn out mature seamen. Revolutionaries delight in grappling with difficulties. The exploiting class takes to leisure and dreads labor. The two different joy-and-sorrow concepts reflect two different kinds of world outlook. We must cultivate the proletarian world outlook of the next generation so that it can bravely shoulder heavy burdens for the revolution. To keep sons and daughters from the blazing flames of struggle and from tempering among workers and peasants--will this kind of "love for offspring" not become something bad for the offspring?

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, millions of young intellectuals have actively responded to Chairman Mao's call and enthusiastically headed for mountainous and rural areas to join the vast rural world to make a contribution toward socialist revolution and construction. This wins the praise of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants. Since parents regard their offspring as belonging to the motherland and send them to where they are most needed by the motherland, the leading comrades and the worker-peasant masses in various areas must be concerned over their healthy growth spiritually and physically and teach them properly. The revolutionaries must play an exemplary role in educating not only their own children but also the motherland's younger generation.

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ENGINEERS AND TECHNICIANS

Help Engineering and Technical Personnel To Forge Ahead Continuously Along the Red and Expert Road

- The Party committees at various levels of Tzupo Mining Affairs Bureau conducts penetrating ideological and political line education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 25, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report from Tsinan) The Party committees at various levels of Tzupo Mining Affairs Bureau of Shantung Province seriously carry out on a firm basis the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Penetrating ideological and political line education is conducted for engineering and technical personnel. They are enabled to forge ahead continuously along the red-and-expert road.

Tzupo Mining Affairs Bureau has a total of over 1,400 engineering and technical personnel. Through firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, over 98 percent of the engineering and technical personnel have been given proper work. In practice, the Party committee of the bureau has come to understand that the rational disposition and employment of engineering and technical personnel is only the first step in the firm implementation of the Party's policy. It must be followed up with further help to engineering and technical personnel in drawing a clear line of distinction between right and wrong ideologically and setting straight the relations between politics and professional affairs. Only in this way can their enthusiasm be called into full play to make possible their continuous advance along the red-and-expert road.

The various mines and factories belonging to the Mining Affairs Bureau have through such media as study classes, forums, etc., organized engineering and technical personnel to associate reality with the serious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. The aim is to help them raise their consciousness of line struggle.

In August last year, the bureau Party committee specially summoned engineering and technical personnel to a meeting. Everyone was led in the repeated study of writings of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao on the dialectical relationship between politics and the economy, between politics and technology. Various fallacies spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers on this point were criticized. The consciousness of engineering and technical personnel in taking up professional studies for the revolution was enhanced.

In the process of tackling professional work, engineering and technical personnel sometimes succeed and at times fail. The Party committees at various levels of Tzupo Mining Affairs Bureau always adopts a dialectical approach toward this problem. When they achieve success, they are encouraged to guard against being arrogant and rash and forge ahead continuously. When they meet with failure, they are patiently helped to learn a lesson therefrom

and turn failure into success. Thus, the engineering and technical personnel's revolutionary enthusiasm and their creativity are called into play effectively.

After technical worker Wang Chung-i of the Heishan Coal Mine got a designing assignment involving a kind of new-type thin coal layer coal-cutting machine system, he enthusiastically went down to the shaft on several occasions to make investigations. He looked up a large mass of data. He produced successively two designs. But both were failures. Wang Chung-i felt great ideological pressure. Comrade Chü Tso-ti, a member of the standing committee of the Party committee of the mine in charge of this job, engaged Wang Chung-i in a heart-to-heart talk on his own initiative. He encouraged Wang to overcome difficulties and continue the research.

With patient help from the leadership, Wang Chung-i strengthened his confidence and courage in overcoming difficulties. He took the initiative in going among the masses to join cadres and workers in making a dissection-analysis of the mechanical system. He humbly listened to mass opinion and drew on the strong points of other machines. He reviewed his designs. At last, he brought about a successful trial-manufacture of this kind of new-type thin coal layer coal-cutting machine.

The Party committee of Tzupo Mining Affairs Bureau also makes a point of teaching engineering and technical personnel to go constantly among the worker masses to receive re-education from the working class. The various mines and factories of the whole bureau have universally set up "three-in-one" groups composed of workers, cadres and technical personnel. Conditions are created for the integration of technical personnel and workers.

* * *

SALT MINE

Integrate with Workers and Peasants and Go Deep into Worksites To Take Up Designing

- The designing personnel of Hsiangli Salt Mine score prominent achievements in the designing revolution and the increase-production and economy campaign

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, February 25, 1973)

(By our own correspondent) Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the designing personnel of Hsiangli Salt Mine, Hunan Province, have for three years got deeply involved in practice and relied on the worker-peasant masses to complete over 100 designing projects. Support is also rendered to 12 fraternal units in their designing efforts. Prominent achievements are scored in the designing revolution and the increase-production and economy campaign. The pace of socialist construction is accelerated.

The designing personnel of this salt mine were mostly transferred downward in 1969 from the salt-making designing section of the Ministry of Light Industry. While laboring side by side with the workers and peasants, they found many irrational aspects of the original design for the factory site such as failure to take local features and the mountainous terrain into consideration, but, instead, placing too much emphasis on "evenness and flatness" and "width" and a sweeping demand for mountain leveling and valley filling. For the vacant lot of the factory alone, over 500,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work had to be excavated. Due to earth and stone blocking the road, work could not be started on the main factory premises. This brought about great difficulties in construction. Involved in reality, they felt things deeply. Many comrades said, "A line in the designing diagram means a pool of sweat for the laboring people. Only today do we personally understand the evil consequences of the revisionist line of designing."

Under education of the mine leadership and the worker-peasant masses, to cut down earth and stone work and accelerate the pace of construction, the designing personnel made investigations and studies with reference to reality. With local features in mind, they revised the original design and raised the designing standard. The foundation was reduced in depth. The plane arrangement was altered. For instance, the nitrate (芒硝) workshop and the nitrate storehouse were originally placed on the hilltop to the north of the salt-making workshop according to the design. Now they had it relocated at the hill slope to the west of the salt-making workshop. This alternation alone cut down over 100,000 cubic meters of earthwork and effected a saving of over ¥200,000. Conditions were created for ahead-of-schedule construction work on the salt-making workshop. Facts taught the engineers and technicians that only by going deep into the midst of the worksite and integrating with workers and peasants and getting personally involved in construction practice could we unearth and solve problems and make designing more compatible with reality.

The brine conveying pipe project is a vital link between factory and mine. The brine extracted from the mine must be conveyed through the pipe to the factory to be processed into salt. The pipe ran a length of 38 kilometers across four rivers. Under the Party's support and encouragement, the comrades responsible for the designing of this project went to the site with the designing problems in mind. They lived in a tent along with the worker comrades and joined them in stretching the line and in carrying pipes and digging ditches. While laboring, they approached the worker comrades for advice. The worker comrades fervently pointed out for their benefit the problems existing in designing. They acted on the workers' suggestion. A saving of 135 tons of rolled steel and ¥80,000 in investment was effected for the state.

Salt extraction through the pressure-cracking process is an advanced technique. The mine leadership and the workers supported its experiment. A "three-in-one" experiment group was set up. The designing personnel took the experimental process as one of transformation of the world outlook. When faced with problems, they groped for answers in practice. When confronted with difficulties, they turned to the worker comrades for advice. The practical experience of the old workers long dedicated to research and exploration effectively guaranteed the success of experiments. The pace of testing was considerably accelerated. After one month of joint fighting, the first pair of pressure-cracking wells was successfully brought into being. A new trail was blazed in the surface exploitation of our salt mines.

Almost half of the designing personnel of this salt mine were female comrades. Like their male comrades, they went deep into the midst of a worksite to integrate with the worker-peasant masses. While working in the factory premises of the thermal electric power station, female technical worker Liu Meng-lan found that the original designing unit had borrowed a set of standards from diagrams for other factories. She thought of altering the design but was afraid of this calling for a repetition of work. Therefore, she consulted with the worker comrades. The old workers said, "Even if it means a saving of a bit of a steel rod, we don't mind a repetition of the same work." Such fine qualities of the working class with its great love for state property and its great sense of responsibility toward state construction gave her great enlightenment. Along with several native construction designing personnel, she worked overtime late into the night making calculations and alterations.

In the whole process of building the electric station by native means, close coordination was sought and a timely notification on design changes was issued. This made for a saving of over 160 tons of rolled steel and a saving of around ¥300,000 in investment. Thus, she had done her part in the building of the salt mine with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

For three years, through participation in the "three-in-one" designing examination group and associating construction with worksite features, the designing personnel of the salt mine have revised many irrational designs. Not only is capital outlay saved for the state but the pace of the building of the salt mine is accelerated.

* * *

COTTON GROWING

A Certain Regiment of Sinkiang Production and Construction Corps in Shihhotzu Reclamation District Gropes for Law of High Yield of Cotton and Produce High Stable Yields of Cotton

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 26, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Urumchi) During the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the broad masses of army-reclamation fighters of a certain regiment stationed in Shihhotzu reclamation district of the Production and Construction Corps of the PLA Sinkiang Command develop the revolutionary Nanniwan spirit of hard struggle and continue to grope for the law of high yields of cotton, producing high stable yields of cotton for many years running. Last year, despite serious drought, the 28,000 mow of cotton fields tended by this regiment still yielded an average of 110 catties of ginned cotton per mow.

The place where this regiment is stationed is on the southern edge of the great Ku-erh-pan-t'ung-ku-t'e Desert in the Dzungari Basin lying on the lattitude of 44 degrees north. It is surrounded by sand and has an annual rainfall of only 170 millimeters or so but the evaporation is ten times higher than the rainfall. Sandstorm and drought bring great danger and damage to agricultural production in this place, which was formerly called a "forbidden zone of cotton." In 1958, the army reclamation fighters came to this primitive barren land and set up a farm. In the first few years after that, they grew cotton. But, the cotton seeds did not give uniform sprouts, or the sprouts were damaged by sand or drought. Cotton output was very low. The output of ginned cotton was only 40 to 50 catties per mow.

Is it at all possible to grow cotton and reap a high yield in such a place? Some people doubted at that time. The regiment's Party committee promptly grasped this problem and conducted regiment-wide education in the revolutionary traditions. It invited some old fighters who formerly took part in the Nanniwan production campaign to give accounts of the heroic deeds of carrying out production by reclaiming wasteland and fighting against hardships in Nanniwan. This built up the reclamation fighters' confidence in transforming nature and reaping a high yield of cotton.

In the past ten years and more, the regiment's Party committee led the cadres and the fighters to fight unremittingly against sandstorm and drought. On the brink of the shifting sand, they planted more than 6,000,000 trees, forming a belt to check the spread of sand and protecting the growth of cotton. At the same time, in winter every year, more than 100 tractors and horse-drawn carts and a few hundred barrows were organized to carry away sand for soil improvement, to build water conservation projects and to carry out farmland capital construction, despite the exceeding cold of 20 to 30 degrees below zero. From 1963 to 1972, an aggregate of 175,000 mow of land was improved by carrying away the sand and by levelling, more than 1,000 big and small sand dunes were removed, natural ditches of various types measuring 103 kilometers

long were filled up, canals of various types measuring 677 kilometers were built, and a network of anti-seepage cement canals 68 kilometers long were built, conducting snow water from the T'ienshan Mountain to irrigate the dry barren land and greatly building up the resistance of farmland against natural disasters. Output of grain and cotton rose quickly. During the nine years from 1964 to 1972, the regiment's output of ginned cotton attained the "Program every year, and exceeded 100 catties in seven years.

In consideration of the characteristics that the weather was very cold and the frost-free period was short, the broad masses of the reclamation fighters of this regiment practiced scientific farming, found a method of reaping high yield of cotton and created the experience of "sowing seeds during the frost period and letting the seeds germinate after the frost period." During the initial period after they practiced cotton growing, because they did not grasp the season of cotton sowing, the cotton sprouts often were frost-bitten during the early stage or withered in the final stage, seriously impeding the effort to increase cotton output.

To solve this problem, the fighters made observations for many years and went through practice repeatedly and eventually found step by step the rule of nature. They discovered that a cold spell often followed the warm period in mid- and late-April, and the warm weather would be steady when this cold spell was over. On the basis of this law, they concentrated manpower and mechanical forces on cotton seed sowing after the weather turned warm and before the advent of the cold spell, so as to make sure that the cotton seeds would not be sown and sprout too early and the young sprouts might be protected against frost-bite during the cold spell and that the cotton seeds would sprout as soon as the cold spell was over.

When the cotton seeds sprouted, the reclamation fighters took prompt action early to transplant and set the seedlings in the fields, to apply additional manure and to loosen the soil. As a result, the cotton developed early, the time of boll forming was advanced by seven to ten days, the number of bolls increased, the number of blossoms before the frost period increased to 70 percent as against 50 percent in the past, the number of bolls exfoliated dropped to below 5 percent as compared with 10 percent in the past, and the quality of cotton improved greatly.

Meanwhile, they selected and adopted fine strains, pruned the tops and branches of the cotton saplings to control the growth of each of the cotton saplings. Rational close planting was practiced, so as to raise the growth of the cotton plants as a whole. This helped achieve the aim of early ripening and high yield.

* * *

EVENING SCHOOLS

Central China Peasants Go to Evening Schools

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 24, 1973)

now 90 per cent of the adult members of mountainous shawan people's commune in hunan province, central china, are studying political affairs and scientific knowledge in 123 free evening schools.

evening schools were started soon after liberation to help the vast majority of illiterate peasants learn to read and write. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the teaching programs have been extended to the study of works by chairman mao, of the history of the locality, and agro-technique.

almost every village and hamlet in the shawan commune has such an evening school staffed by cadres, veteran peasants, educated young people and regular teachers. teaching material is compiled in the light of local conditions.

half the poor peasants in one village lived in caves before liberation. a famine in 1925 took a toll of 52 out of the 60 villagers. education was out of the question for the poor peasants.

with agricultural collectivization and development of farm production under the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party, the peasants have greatly improved their material and cultural life. shawan now has four secondary and 14 primary schools, with a total enrolment of 3,300 in a population of 17,000.

thirtyfive-year-old hsiang pei-jung helped his commune design a reservoir in a valley of complex rock structure after going to evening school. this 70,000-cubic-metre reservoir was completed last year and enabled the commune to double its double-cropping acreage.

sixtyeight-year-old hu hsi-heng, formerly a landless peasant, said: "for generations no one in my family attended school. thanks to chairman mao's leadership, we peasants can now have schooling. my daughter is at secondary school, my grandchildren at primary school, and i myself study in the evening school."

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Rising Textile Center in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Sian, Feb. 24, 1973)

hsienyang, half an hour's train trip from here, has become one of the textile centres in northwest china. it now has more than twenty cotton and woollen mills. their products include cotton yarn and cloth, woollen fabrics, knitting wool, blankets, knitted goods and prints in hundreds of varieties and designs.

value of textile output last year was nine per cent greater than in 1971, or 64 times that of 1949. this january's target was topped.

the city stands in the centre of a cotton-growing plain. but, except for one small mill built at the turn of this century, no cotton mills were put up by the reactionary governments in the forty years prior to liberation.

two factories built after liberation now supply textile machines and accessories to the mills in hsienyang and in other parts of china. a technical school set up in 1954 has trained thousands of technicians.

the pre-liberation hsienyang cotton mill had poorly-lit shabby buildings and produced only crude packing cloth. it is now a modern enterprise with about 22,200 spindles and 300 looms. spacious bright air-conditioned buildings have taken the place of old ones. the workers benefit from a host of amenities, including housing, a hospital, a bath-house, a library, a sportsground, schools for workers' spare-time education and their children, a kindergarten and a nursery.

the textile workers in hsienyang have started a socialist emulation drive for better quality, higher output and lower consumption of cotton. an outstanding group of spinners in the no. 1 cotton mill made efforts to keep down yarn breakage and reduced the amount of flyings nearly eight tons below the planned target last year, giving as much cotton yarn. paced by this group, the workers of the whole mill emulated each other, helping it to top the 1972 quota ahead of schedule. about 99 per cent of the yarn and cloth was ranked as first rate.

the mills have also made innovations, adopted new techniques and improved existing equipment. more than 50 innovations were made by technicians and workers of the no. 8 mill last year. included is an automatic sizing and dyeing machine which reduces the number of workers needed for this process by 140. the manpower saved was used to expand production.

the textile departments in hsienyang often send technicians and workers to shops and other places to study customer preferences.

FARM MACHINES

East China Province Makes More Farm Machines

(NCNA-English Hofei, Feb. 24, 1973)

one of east china's major grain and cotton producing provinces, anhwei, last year turned out diesel engines with as much horsepower as the 1970-1971 combined total for its countryside. the 1972 output of tractors was 45 per cent greater than in 1971.

more threshing machines and feed crushers were produced than all for the previous six years.

this was due to new efforts made by the machine-building departments in the province to produce according to the varied needs of different localities.

drought has been a menace to the plain areas of northern anhwei. great numbers of pump wells have been sunk in recent years. this called for small-sized diesel engines. the machine-building departments in the province concentrated manpower, equipment and materials on this production. around 40 per cent of the total horsepower of diesel engines for farms produced in the province last year went to the plains. the small diesel engines and new pump wells increased the irrigated acreage of low-yield hsiaohsien county by 23,000 hectares.

the rolling wuhu area south of the yangtze river is one of anhwei's major grain producers. machine-building departments provided 1,300 hand tractors in 1971 and 1,500 in 1972, over 300 for each county now. per-hectare yield topped six tons last year.

machine repair shops have been set up in more than 120 county machinery plants. the number of commune and brigade repair centres rose to 500 in 1972 as against 300 in 1971. these centres got 1,300 more lathes and drilling, milling and electric welding machines last year. twenty thousand farm machine technicians were trained.

AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Agro-Technician Keeps in Touch with Peasants and Workers

(NCNA-English Changsha, Feb. 24, 1973)

peasants in central china's hunan province welcome a fast-growing, high-yield rice strain bred by jen yueh-fan, a technician on a county scientific experimental farm.

since 1966 when the great cultural revolution started, the scientific experimental group he heads has bred eight good rice strains and introduced 25 fine strains from elsewhere that give high yields and are suited to local conditions. all these strains have been supplied to five rice-growing provinces apart from hunan.

good seed has enabled hsintien county to top the six-ton-per-hectare target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

after graduating from an agro-technical school in 1957, jen yueh-fan first worked in a people's commune agro-technical dissemination centre for four years. then he was given the new assignment of seed breeding and propagation on the present farm.

applying chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, technician has always joined in farm work, ploughing, transplanting, reaping, or carrying fertilizer to the fields.

jen yueh-fan made good friends with the peasants and farm workers. once a farm worker told him that in the early days of liberation an old poor peasant from a nearby village gave the farm two and a half kilogrammes of good rice seed, saying that the seed, once monopolized by a landlord, had now become the property of the peasants. "you must make it bring good harvests," he said. the story taught the young man a deep lesson.

the farm in 1965 introduced a high-yield strain of late rice from elsewhere and jen yueh-fan sowed it according to his knowledge. but the yield was less than expected. he talked things over with farm workers and peasants of nearby villages to discover why he had failed. the next year he used rational close-planting and more fertilizer and tended the field better. the results were good.

this encouraged him to be even more modest in learning from the farm workers and peasants. each time when he had success with a new strain on a small plot, he would experiment again on large tracts and ask the peasants for suggestions to make further improvements.

during the cultural revolution, he suggested hybridizing a local rice strain with another from elsewhere. the party organization and workers of the farm approved. his group first conducted an experiment on a small plot, and failed. undeterred, they continued experimenting and finally produced the high-yield strain.

jen yueh-fan was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1970. he is now a deputy head of the farm's revolutionary committee. during his after-work time, he studies marxism-leninism, chairman mao's writings and agricultural science.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Warmly Welcomes Signing of Lao Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association issued a statement today expressing warm welcome to the signing of the lao agreement.

the statement says, "the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association warmly welcomes the signing of the 'agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos' on february 21, 1973 by representatives of the lao patriotic forces and the vientiane government."

it notes, "the signing of the agreement has opened a bright prospect for realizing the lao people's aspiration for a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous laos. this is a brilliant victory achieved not only by the patriotic people of laos, but also the people of the whole indochina and the world over. the secretariat of the aaja, together with all the afro-asian journalists and people, pays its respects to the patriotic laotian people."

it says, "this tremendous achievement of the lao people proves once again that the cause of justice is invincible, that a small nation given the will to unite and determined in her struggle against foreign domination, intervention and aggression, is sure to win at the end. the new lao agreement marks a further step forward towards the relaxation of tensions in indochina, enhancing the world people's force that fights against intervention and aggression.

"the aaja is confident of the final victory of the just / cause and struggle of the people of indochina."

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

New Chinese Ambassador to Arab Republic of Yemen Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

chang tsan-ming, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the arab republic of yemen, left peking for his post by plane today.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Leader of Bulgarian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

k. kozmov, leader of the bulgarian government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left peking for home by plane today.

he was seen off at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned wang pin and wang ming-hsiu.

bulgarian ambassador to china luben stoyanov and commercial councellor of the embassy a. borisov were present at the airport.

while in china, the bulgarian government trade delegation visited peking, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Friends Leave Peking for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

chilean friends pedro miras and his wife, and martin cordero and his wife wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by air today for albania.

seeing them off at the airport were mrs. armando uribe arce, wife of the chilean ambassador to china; jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here; and lin chen and other leading members of departments concerned of the china-latin america friendship association.

the chilean friends arrived in china on january 22 as guests of the china-latin america friendship association. while in china, they visited chairman mao's home village shaoshan, peking university, hospitals, factories and communes, and toured the great wall and the ming tombs.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met the chilean friends and hosted a banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Premier Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

premier of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic lubomir strougal sent a message to premier of the state council of the people's republic of china chou en-lai expressing sincere sympathy on the earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou of china's szechwan province. the message reads:

on behalf of the government of the czechoslovak socialist republic and the czechoslovak people i extend to you my sincere sympathy on the earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou of szechwan province of the people's republic of china, which caused losses in life and materials.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Fetes Guests from Ethiopia

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to welcome the distinguished ethiopian guests and friends from other countries who have come to china for a visit by the ethiopian airlines inaugural flight, and warmly celebrate the inauguration of air service between china and ethiopia.

the distinguished ethiopian guests attending the banquet included h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and his wife princess ida desta, h.e. blatten geta mahteme selassie w. maskal, h.e. lij yilma deressa and his wife woz. elizabeth workneh, h.e. ato abebe retta, h.e. lij araya abebe and his wife, and h.e. ato emmanuel abraham.

among the guests were ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife, embassy officials and ethiopian airlines manager for china teklemarian haile.

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, his wife yu li-chun attended the banquet. before the banquet, they met and had friendly conversations with the distinguished ethiopian guests.

vice-foreign minister ho ying and h.e. ato emmanuel abraham, minister of mines and board member of the ethiopian airlines, spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, vice-foreign minister ho ying thanked the distinguished ethiopian guests for bringing to the chinese people the cherished friendly sentiments of the ethiopian people. he thanked the ethiopian airlines for inviting a chinese goodwill delegation to visit ethiopia.

speaking of the profound friendship forged between the people of china and ethiopia in their common protracted struggles against imperialism and colonialism, he pointed out the successful inauguration of the ethiopian air service to china had closely linked the two countries which are separated by many mountains and waters. "this is another major happy event in the history of sino-ethiopian relations", he said. the vice-foreign minister expressed the conviction: "the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will definitely be steadily consolidated and developed through the joint efforts of our two sides."

minister emmanuel said: "we are happy our two peoples who have struggled with great determination against those who tried to rob us of our age-old freedom and independence, have joined hands in friendship and mutual respect in the great task of nation building and development with that sense of fellow-feeling which only they can understand who have had a common experience."

"it is my earnest hope and expectation," he added, "that the renewed friendship and cooperation so auspiciously begun between us will continue for generations to come and thereby contribute to solidarity and peace between nations great and small."

among those present at the banquet were kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, wang hai-ting and ma jen-hui, leading members of the administration; wang hai-jung, assistant minister of foreign affairs; yang kung-su, director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau; wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and ku yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia.

earlier today, guests from ethiopia and other countries visited the summer palace, the palace museum and the arts and crafts exhibition in peking.

First Ethiopian Airliner Successfully Returns to Addis Ababa from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Addis Ababa, Feb. 23, 1973)

the first airliner of the ethiopia airlines making an inaugural flight from addis ababa to shanghai successfully returned to the ethiopian capital early this morning. this marks the formal completion of "an aerial bridge of friendship" linking ethiopia and the people's republic of china.

the thirty-member chinese goodwill delegation with wang shih-yen as head and chin chuan-teh as deputy head arrived in the beautiful capital of this old highland country in east africa on board the ethiopian airliner after a night's flight from shanghai. they are exceptionally elated at being the first chinese passengers of the ethiopia airlines' china-ethiopia service who have come for a friendly visit at the generous invitation of ethiopian friends.

on hand to greet the chinese guests at the airport were minister of state of communications, telecommunications and posts belachew asrat, minister of state of tourism ato habte selassie tafesse, vice-minister of foreign affairs kebade asfaw, director-general of the ethiopian civil aviation administration hailu alemayehou, general manager of the ethiopia airlines colonel semeret medhane and others. chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen was also present.

a welcome ceremony was held at the airport. ethiopian girls presented bouquets of fresh flowers to the delegation, while the band of the addis ababa municipality played the melodies of welcome. a big lion was led to go among the guests in a traditional show of friendship.

making brief speeches at the airport, both the ethiopian administrator of the ethiopian civil aviation administration hailu alemayehou and head of the delegation wang hsih-yen hailed the inaugural flight and operation of air services between china and ethiopia. they expressed the hope that the relations of friendship between the two countries and two peoples would be further strengthened.

the opening of china-ethiopia air route was decided upon by the leaders of the two countries during his imperial majesty haile selassie the first's visit to china in 1971. the line is the first direct airline linking china and africa. its inauguration is of significance to increasing friendly relations between ethiopia and china, promotion of friendship between the two peoples, and enhancement of the afro-asian people's solidarity. it brings the chinese and the ethiopian and other african peoples even closer.

the chinese goodwill delegation brings with it the chinese people's friendly feelings towards the ethiopian people. they have come to convey the cordial regards and respects of the 700 million chinese people for the ethiopian people who have a glorious anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist tradition, and to celebrate together with them this happy event in the history of friendship between the two countries.

the ethiopian airliner carrying the first group of chinese passengers took off from the hung chiao airport of shanghai at 22:30 hours (peking time) on february 22. flying under good moonshine and a starry sky, the jet airliner headed southwestward against a very strong head wind. it flew for three and a half hours over chinese territory, passing the brilliantly-lit city of wuhan in central china and the city of kunming in the southwestern border province of yunnan. it then flew across the air of china's friendly neighbour burma, took its way over the bay of bengal, reached the airspace of the south asia sub-continent and landed in bombay.

along the western coast of india for refuelling. at the bombay airport, the chinese goodwill delegation was given a warm welcome by the ethiopian ambassador to india.

after a one-hour stopover at the bombay airport, the airliner continued its flight over the vast indian ocean, flying past the cloudy arabian sea and the gulf of aden. it landed safely at the airport of addis ababa, capital of ethiopia known as the "roof of africa", successfully ending the entire 9,200-kilometre flight in a little over thirteen hours.

the ethiopia airlines has a history of twentysix years and enjoys international fame. it is one of the oldest airlines in africa. now all pilots and crew members of the airlines are ethiopians.

crew members of the ethiopian airliner have worked industriously for the inaugural flight. they showed warm friendship to all the passengers and rendered good service. in an interview with hsinhua on board the airliner, captain jiffar who has been a pilot for twentytwo years said that air services between ethiopia and china not only strengthened the links between the ethiopian and chinese people, but would strengthen links between the people of east african and other african countries and the people of china.

CHINA AND GREECE

Greek Charge d'Affaires A. I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

apostolos papasliotis, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of greece in peking, arrived here by plane today.

CHINA AND IRAQ

New Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

hu cheng-fang, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of iraq, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND ISRAEL

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Seldom-Seen Atrocity

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

the "people's daily" today carries an article by its commentator entitled "seldom-seen atrocity". the article reads:

recently, a passenger plane of the libyan arab airlines was shot down over the sinai peninsula by the israeli air force, resulting in a grave incident of more than one hundred persons killed. such barbarous attack on an unarmed passenger plane, a brutal act seldom seen in international relations, cannot but arouse the greatest indignation of and be severely condemned by the arab people and fair-minded world public opinion.

after the incident, the israeli authorities tried to justify themselves by alleging that the sinai peninsula is a "particularly sensitive area" therefore israeli fighter planes were "obliged" to shoot down the airliner. this is purely the language of an aggressor. the occupation of sinai by israeli forces is in itself an act of banditry. now they have committed a new crime on top of past crimes by unscrupulously downing the libyan passenger plane. the argument put forth by the israeli authorities can in no way absolve themselves from their responsibility for the crime. on the contrary, it can only show up more revealingly their truculent attitude and obdurate position as the enemy of the arab people.

the unscrupulous downing of the libyan plane by the israeli aggressors is a new provocation against the palestinian people and the people of other arab countries.

the zionists supported by imperialism have, of late, repeatedly shelled and made aerial attacks on syria, conducted air raids against egypt, invaded lebanon with their ground forces, and sent air-borne troops to slaughter brutally palestinian refugees in lebanon. all this shows that the israeli aggressors are trying to achieve their criminal aim of seizing permanently their aggressive gains through all kinds of provocations, blackmails and threats. but this scheme will never succeed. their rabid provocation will only arouse the palestinian and other arab peoples to fight shoulder-to-shoulder against the common enemy and stiffen their resolve to fight imperialism and zionism.

the chinese people resolutely condemn the israeli aggressors for their brutal act of downing the libyan passenger plane, staunchly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against aggression and firmly believe that they will certainly win new victories on their road of advance.

CHINA AND LAOS

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message of Greetings to King of Laos Srisavang Vatthana on Signing of Lao Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to his majesty srisavang vatthana, king of laos, congratulating him on the formal signing in vientiane of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos". the message reads in full as follows:

his majesty srisavang vatthana, king of laos,

luang prabang

on the occasion of the formal signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos, i wish to extend congratulations to your majesty and the people of laos.

may the lao people score new successes in their cause of restoring peace and achieving national concord. may

the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and laos develop continuously.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, february 25, 1973

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Greetings to Prince Souphanouvong on Signing of Lao Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, congratulating him on the formal signing in vientiane of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos". the message reads in full as follows:

prince souphanouvong, chairman of the
central committee of the lao patriotic front,

sam neua

on the occasion of the formal signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos, i wish, on behalf of the chinese people, to extend our congratulations to you and, through you, to the lao patriotic front, all the lao patriotic forces and the lao people.

the signing of the agreement marks the advent of a new stage in the struggle of the lao people. the chinese people sincerely wish that the lao people will score new victories in their cause of restoring peace and achieving national concord and thus build a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous new laos.

the peoples of china and laos have in their past protracted common struggles supported each other and forged a profound friendship. in the future, the chinese people will, as always, give firm support to the just cause of the fraternal peoples of laos and the other indochinese countries.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, february 25, 1973

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Greetings to Premier Souvanna Phouma on Signing of Lao Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to premier souvanna phouma, congratulating him on the formal signing in vientiane of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos". the message reads in full as follows:

premier souvanna phouma,
vientiane

on the occasion of the formal signing of the agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos, i wish to extend to you my congratulations. may the lao people score new successes in their cause of restoring peace and achieving national concord exclamation

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, february 25, 1973

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Foreign Minister Expresses Sympathy on Earthquake in Szechwan

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

peruvian foreign minister, brigadier general miguel angel de la flor valle, yesterday sent a message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei expressing sympathy over the recent earthquake in kantse tibetan autonomous chou in china's szechwan province. the message reads:

your excellency, please accept my feelings of distress expressed in the name of the government and people of peru on the losses in life and materials caused in the province of szechwan.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister Without Portfolio Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

mrs. alva myrdal, swedish minister without portfolio, and professor gunnar myrdal arrived here from kwangchow by air this evening on a friendly visit to china.

they were welcomed at the airport by vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and leading members of departments concerned, including kung pu-sheng, hsieh li and wang pen-tso.

minister alva myrdal and professor gunnar myrdal arrived in kwangchow on february 22. they were greeted there by kou ching-yen, member of the standing committee of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and others.

vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee lin li-ming gave a banquet that evening in their honour.

while in kwangchow, the distinguished swedish guests visited a factory, a people's commune and took a drive round the city.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg went specially to kwangchow to meet them and accompanied them to peking.

mrs. bjornberg, wife of the swedish ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the embassy in peking were also present at the peking airport this evening.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner in Honor of Tanzanian Delegation

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Feb. 23, 1973)

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a dinner here this evening in honour of the tanzanian minister of defence and national service e. sokoine and all members of the delegation of the ministry of defence and national service led by him which has returned here from a visit to china.

present on the occasion also were major general sarkaikya, chief of the tanzanian people's defence

forces, d.l. mfinanga, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs, and other high-ranking officers and government officials.

the guests and hosts had a cordial conversation at the dinner. they proposed toasts to the ever-developing friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of china and tanzania, and to the health of chairman mao tsetung and president julius k. nyerere.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Reiterates Decision to Defend 200-Mile Territorial Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

ecuador will continue to defend her sovereignty and jurisdiction over 200-nautical-mile waters as her territorial sea and oppose the u.s. plunder of fishery resources within this limit, foreign minister antonio lucio has declared recently, according to a report from quito.

in a review of the foreign policy pursued by the ecuadorian government during the past year, the foreign minister declared that ecuador is firm in the defence of her territorial integrity and remains faithful to the 1952 "declaration of santiago" on sovereignty and jurisdiction over 200 miles of waters.

referring earlier to the talks between ecuador and the united states on fishing problems, the foreign minister noted that "the firm and determined position taken by ecuador is universally known" and "ecuador will not change this utterly just stand".

the ecuadorian navy was ordered by the ministry of national defence on february 12 to reinforce its patrol of the 200 mile waters as it had been subjected to frequent intrusions by u.s. boats. in the last two fishing seasons, dozens of intruding foreign vessels, most of them u.s. vessels, have been captured by the navy and consequently fined.

there is plenty of fish off ecuador's coast which is approximately 1,000 kilometres long. the annual catch of tuna within the 200 mile limit averaged more than 80,000 tons but the greater part of this was hauled by foreign vessels whereas ecuador's own state firm made less than 20,000 tons.

the government's position for a 200-mile territorial sea has the support of ecuador's public opinion which calls for effective government measures to promote national fishing industry and for severe legal sanctions against foreign poachers.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Peking Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Tunisia for Cyprus

(NCNA-English Tunis, Feb. 23, 1973)

the peking acrobatic troupe of china left here for cyprus by special plane this morning after a two-week friendly visit to tunisia.

it was seen off at the airport by vice-president of the national committee of culture ezeddine bachaouch, director of the international department of the national committee of culture jamale dine mokhtar, and other tunisian friends.

the troupe arrived in tunisia on february 8. it visited the capital, bizerte, sousse, monastir and sfax where they gave seven performances to the warm welcome and praises of 17,000 spectators. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at all the performances. on february 20 selections from the troupe's premiere in the palace of sports were shown by the tunisian television. one million viewers watched the t.v. programme. tunisian papers also published articles praising the troupe for bringing to the tunisian people the friendly feelings of the chinese people and their traditional acrobatic art.

on the evening of february 21, the national committee of culture gave a reception in honour of the troupe.

wang hsiao-yi, head, and all members, of the troupe, attended the reception. chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

during its stay in tunisia, the troupe visited the national museum, the tunisian cinematographic complex, the carthage ruins and the zoological garden.

CHINA AND UN

Vice Foreign Minister Fu Hao Meets UN FAO Director General

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister fu hao this morning met with addeke hendrik boerma, director general of the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, dioscoro l. umali, f.a.o. assistant director general and asia and far east regional representative, and j.c. westoby and a. aziz, f.a.o. officials.

the chinese vice-foreign minister extended a warm welcome to the guests on their visit to china and had a friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned an chih-yuan and ma ling.

CHINA AND USSR

Soviet Military Attache Gives Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

colonel v.i. ivanov, military attache of the soviet embassy in china, gave a reception this afternoon on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the soviet army and navy.

leading members of chinese departments concerned wang ti-kang, tsai hung-chiang, li ting-chuan and kan mai attended.

present was soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov.

also present were diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries in china.

CHINA AND US

American "Science for the People" Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 23, 1973)

chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, hosted a dinner this evening in honour of the american "science for the people" delegation. leader of the delegation is gerda elizabeth wieler, and deputy leader is marvin ira kalkstein.

present at the dinner were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientists including pan chun, chu yung-hsing and chi chu-ching.

the delegation arrived here today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of china.

CHINA AND VIETNAM PEACE

Chinese Delegation to International Conference on Vietnam Leaves Peking for Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 24, 1973)

the delegation of the people's republic of china with foreign minister chi peng-fei as leader and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung as deputy leader left here for paris by special plane early this morning to attend the international conference on viet nam.

members of the delegation were assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and peng hua, director of the information department, han hsu, director of the protocol department, ling ching, deputy director of the department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were vice-premier li hsien-nien, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army li teh-sheng, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua, chung hsi-tung, ma wen-po, ho ying, fu hao and yu chan, assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung, and leading members of various departments of the foreign ministry.

also present were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, etienne manach, french ambassador to china, j.m. addis, british ambassador to china, and parviz safinya, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking.

leaving for paris on the same plane were advisers to the delegation ting yuan-hung, kao liang, tsao yuan-hsin, hsu wei-chin, yu sung-hsi, pai chang-lin, ma chieh-hsien and chang teh-wei, and staff members wang teh-yang, yang yu-yung, shen jo-yun, tang wen-sheng, lo hsu, yang kuei-jung, hou chih-tung, chang hsu-chiang and hsu kuo-chung. ma yu-chen, adviser to the delegation, had left peking earlier.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

March 9, 1973 No. 5330

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Party Committee of A Machine Works in Lanchow Attaches Primary Importance to Criticism against Revisionism and Rectification of Style of Work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1973)

(NCNA Lanchow, February 26, 1973) The Party committee of T'ungyung Machine Works, Lanchow, concretely attaches primary importance to criticism against revisionism and rectification against style of work, leads the workers and staff members of the whole works to read some works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works conscientiously and to criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes and fallacies pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby further developing the excellent situation of revolution and production in this machine works.

Lanchow T'ungyung Machine Works is one of the units under the machine building system in Kansu Province which has carried out revolutionary mass criticism with better than average results. It is making achievements continuously in revolution and production. Its Party committee has learned from practice that only by taking a firm grasp of the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work will it be possible to carry out various branches of work with success. Its members put criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work in the first position and constantly analyze, study and sum up experience, thereby setting the movement in motion.

In 1972 the Party committee called six meetings to study problems of criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work. Beginning from October of last year, it has gone further to adopt measures to put forth the main points of revolutionary mass criticism and to make demands on reading and study every month in the light of actual conditions. It holds study classes for Party members, cadres and old workers to train a backbone force of

revolutionary mass criticism. Its leading members also make strenuous efforts to set examples for the rest and take the lead in criticizing the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of this machine works pays close attention to educating the workers and staff members in the Party's basic line. In the end of September of last year, it, after full preparations, spent more than one week's time on calling an enlarged meeting, which was attended by more than 200 people including workshop and office cadres and political personnel and held study and discussion with reference to the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism. At the meeting, it organized all to study Chairman Mao's relevant instructions conscientiously, enabling them to raise further their consciousness of criticizing revisionism. Returning to their units, the comrades who attended this enlarged meeting of the Party committee led the workers and staff members to step up a new upsurge of criticizing the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In order to go on raising the level of revolutionary mass criticism, the Party committee of Lanchow T'ungyung Machine Works strengthens its leadership over reading and study. On the one hand it divides the cadres at and above the level of a workshop or office into six groups and leads them to study the works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works in the light of the problems they met in the course of revolutionary mass criticism and then to instruct the masses and direct them to combine criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work with reading and study. On the other hand, it imposes stern demands on its leading members and makes them take the lead in studying revolutionary theory.

After conscientiously studying such works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works as "Anti-Dühring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" and arming themselves with revolutionary doctrines, the leading members of the Party committee can grasp the essence and hit the nail on the head when criticizing the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They have great influence on the masses. Initiated by the leading members of the Party committee, the atmosphere of combining criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work with reading and study is becoming stronger throughout the machine works. Up to the present, the workers and staff members have organized on their own initiative 17 spare-time theoretical study groups.

Adopting the method of setting a model as the guide, the Party committee of Lanchow T'ungyung Machine Works pushes forward the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work. Since last year, it has summed up the experience of the riveting and welding workshop in reading and studying conscientiously in the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work, the experience of the first metal-work shop in combining business management with revolutionary mass criticism, and the experience of the mechanical power workshop in relying on old workers to organize workers' groups and squads to carry out criticism. These experiences are popularized, giving an impetus to the development of the movement throughout the machine works.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Pushed by the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the cadres and the masses of Lanchow T'ungyung Machine Works go on raising their consciousness of line struggle and further strengthen revolutionary unity among themselves. As a result, business management has improved, the movement to increase production and practice economy on the basis of high output, fine quality, low consumption of material, more varieties and safety in production develops briskly, and the situation of revolution and production is better than ever.

After breaking through the level of the designed capacity of output in 1970 and 1971, this machine works again fulfilled the state plan for 1972 by 27 days ahead of schedule. Its total output value, profits submitted to the state and labor productivity surpassed the annual plans by 14.6 percent, 25.4 percent and 10.45 percent respectively, its production cost dropped remarkably and the quality of its products also improved. The Party committee of this machine works and all the workers and staff members summed up their experience of last year, further deepening their understanding of the profound meaning of the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work. They are determined to continue to grasp tightly and well the criticism against revisionism and rectification of style of work and to do various branches of work with better results in this year.

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RE-EDUCATION OF RUSTICATED YOUTHS

An Important Link of Raising the Standard of Re-education

- A report on the training of poor peasant household heads for educated youth collectives of Ch'angling hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1973)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching that education must be carried out first on those who teach, for the sake of effectively doing re-education work well for the educated young people sent to the countryside, the CCP Ch'angling hsien committee, Kirin Province, has held 22 terms of study class for poor peasant household heads of educated youth collectives since August 1970 and up to now. A total of 400 attendances were made by the poor peasant household heads. The 191 poor peasant household heads have in succession participated in study from one to three times. By means of the study, the awareness of line struggle of many poor peasant household heads has improved, their sense of political responsibility for training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat has strengthened, and that stimulates a continuing improvement in the level of re-education.

Since 1968, Ch'angling hsien has in succession taken in more than 5,500 educated young people sent to the countryside from Peking, Chekiang and Ch'angch'un. Party organizations at various levels and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants are extremely concerned over the growth of the young people, and they are carefully selecting poor peasant representatives whose political awareness is high, whose work responsibility is strong, and whose work style is better to act as heads of collective households to strengthen re-education over the young people.

In May 1970, when principal responsible comrades of the hsien went to the East No. 6 commune to inspect re-education work, they discovered Party member Szu Ch'in, a poor peasant household head of the No. 2 production team of Malien No. 2 production brigade devoted his main energy with profound proletarian feeling to carrying out re-education on the educated young people, and enabled the young people of this collective to make very rapid progress and to become an advanced typical example in carrying out re-education work in the province, the district and the hsien.

In another collective in Malien No. 2 production brigade 3 li further away, grasping was not carried out energetically enough because the understanding of the poor peasant household head regarding this work was inadequate, and problems existing among the young people also became greater. From a comparison of these two collectives, the hsien Party committee realized that: Raising the level of line awareness and policies of the poor peasant household heads is an effective measure for strengthening leadership over work for educated young people, and decided therefore to hold a study class for poor peasant household heads in Malien production brigade. After several terms, very good results were obtained, and it was subsequently continued. The hsien Party committee sent special cadres to strengthen leadership over the study class so that it could become better and better.

On the basis of fresh conditions appearing in re-education work of various communes and production brigades, the study class grasps one or two problems of a universal nature each term to carry out line education pointedly and to raise the standard of re-education work of the poor peasant household heads.

For example, in the initial stage of sending educated young people to the countryside, emphasis was placed on solving the understanding of the poor peasant household heads regarding the significance of carrying out re-education work well and strengthening their sense of political responsibility. One or two years after the arrival of the educated young people in the countryside, in the light of the idea that re-education work was "more or less completed" among some of the poor peasant household heads, emphasis was placed on the problem of criteria for educating the young people.

Because of the needs of the revolution, some of the educated young people must enter factories upon their graduation. But as the understanding of some of the poor peasant household heads regarding the protractedness of re-education work was not strong enough, they laid stress on implementing firmly and unswervingly Chairman Mao's directive on sending educated young people to the mountains and the countryside.

By means of holding study classes, the activism of the poor peasant household heads to carry out re-education work well was fully brought into play. Yang San-hung, a household head from the No. 2 production team of "August 18" production brigade of "August 18" commune is an old comrade who has taken part in the War against Japanese Aggression. He used to grasp re-education work very tightly at first, but slackened up afterward. After taking part in the study class, he studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, summed up the lesson of his experience, and reflecting on the fact that many revolutionary comrades-in-arms had heroically sacrificed themselves for the Party and the people during the war years, deeply realized that the training of successors to the revolution was a major problem concerning whether or not there would be successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and declared that henceforth he would grasp re-education work well.

Upon his return to the production team, he moved his belongings to the collective, maintained working and studying alongside the young people, and by doing ideological and political work diligently and carefully and helping the young people raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle, stiffened their resolve to take the road of integrating with workers and peasants, and enabled this collective to become an advanced unit. For the past several years, of the 14 young people in the collective, four have joined the Chinese Communist Party and another four the Communist Youth League.

The improvement in the awareness of line struggle of the poor peasant household heads has led to a very big change in re-education work. Before the holding of study classes, advanced collectives formed only 20 percent of the total number of collectives in the whole hsien. After the holding of study

classes, advanced collectives already comprised 40 percent of the total. Many of the poor peasant household heads said in praise, "Holding this kind of study class well is an important link in raising the standard of re-education, and it should be maintained!"

- Investigation Team of CCP Paich'eng District Committee, Kirin Province

* * *

Full-Hearted Enthusiasm for Cultivating New Seedlings

- An account of the advanced deeds of old Red Armyman Hsü Ch'eng-yü, a comrade-in-arms of the late Chang Szu-te

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1973)

In a rubber plantation, people could always see a group of educated young people gathered around an old cadre with graying hair, listening to his recollections of battle experience of former years, and his stirring tales of the revolution and the glorious tradition of the Party. He is Hsü Ch'eng-yü, the deputy director of the logistics department of a certain unit of the Canton Production-Construction Corps and a comrade-in-arms of the late Chang Szu-te.

Hsü Ch'eng-yü came from a poor peasant background. When he was young, he was a beggar, worked as a porter for landlords and old rich people, suffered beatings and humiliations, and had his fill of bitterness and suffering in the former society. It was great leader Chairman Mao who rescued him from his misery and pointed out to him the revolutionary road.

After joining the army, he held firmly the gun in his hands and followed Chairman Mao in battles all over the country. For the sake of defending Chairman Mao and the Party Central on the Shensi-Kansu-Liaoning border, he stood guard and carried out patrol duties. The score of years in the practice of struggle enabled him to understand deeply that: In order to insure that the proletarian state of ours would never change color, revolutionaries of the older generation must properly train successors for the revolution.

The Party organization has put Hsü Ch'eng-yü in charge of work of teaching educated young people. Although he is over 50 years old, he nevertheless sets a strict demand on himself, and regardless of heavy winter or blazing summer, he would spend all his time in the Wuchih Mountain region, cultivating seedlings like an old-time gardener, and wholeheartedly carrying out re-education on the tens of thousands of educated young people.

In the second half of 1970, group after group of educated young people came to this unit. Hsü Ch'eng-yü welcomed them and encouraged them to walk resolutely the revolutionary road of integrating with workers and peasants. Conditions in the 4th company of a certain unit were poor, and some of the educated young people, upon arriving there, developed ideological snags after unpacking. When Hsü Ch'eng-yü learned of the situation, he led the young people to a barren slope and told them about the stirring deed of how during the Long March the Red Army when passing through the grassland subsisted on tree barks and roots, and about the many comrades-in-arms who pledged their devotion and sacrificed their lives heroically. This enabled the young people to be greatly educated.

Under the leadership of the old workers, the young people felled trees for houses, opened up hills for reclamation, and in slightly more than a year, planted nearly 600 mow to rubber trees and built 600 square meters of housing as well as reservoirs and ditches, planted various types of dryland crops and became self-sufficient in edible oil, vegetable and meat.

"To teach the young people, it is necessary to be filled with deep proletarian feeling, and to carry out ideological and political work patiently and meticulously." That has been the experience of Hsü Ch'eng-yü over the past several years. When he settled down at a point in the 7th company of a certain unit, he regularly studied youth work together with the Party branch, and by calling old workers together for discussion meetings, conscientiously summed up experience in re-education. He also went regularly deeply into the squads and groups to work together with the young people and looked them up for talks whenever he could find the time.

Ho Ching-p'ing, leader of the 3rd squad, is the daughter of an old Red Army man. For a time, influenced by the thought of "being born red," she slackened up on her own ideological remolding. When she learned that some of her fellow students were kept behind for work in factories in the city, she was not happy at having to work in a difficult locality.

When Hsü Ch'eng-yü learned of that, he explained many times to young Ho how Chang Szu-te always listened to the calls of the Party, and his glorious deeds of serving the people "wholly" and "completely," and told her that she must inherit the glorious tradition of the former heroes and diligently temper herself in difficult environments. The earnest advice of the old Red Army fighter touched young Ho deeply. Since then, by studying diligently and leading the whole squad actively in striving to shoulder heavy loads and competing for hard and squalid work, she enabled the 3rd squad to become an advanced squad in the whole company.

After a while, one of her fellow students wrote her a letter asking her to return to work in the city. She immediately wrote a letter in reply telling this student of her own personal experience in receiving re-education. Not long ago, she was elected a deputy secretary of the League branch of the company unit.

Hsü Ch'eng-yü has, with a sense of political responsibility to the young people, conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to show concern for the growth of the younger generation." Some educated young people in a certain unit,when they first arrived on Hainan Island, were unstable in their ideological make-up. In cooperation with the Party branch of the company, Hsü Ch'eng-yü carried out an education on them, helped them to raise their line awareness, and enabled them to set their mind at ease.

A few months later, when Hsü Ch'eng-yü visited this unit on inspection, and when he found that the young people had made very rapid progress under the teaching of the old workers, he was very happy. In the light of the budding idea of "more or less completed" appearing in the mind of individual young people, he again directed the young people to study over again Chairman Mao's thesis of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, taught them to be modest and prudent and to guard against arrogance and rashness, and encouraged them, saying, "The bit of achievement you have gained at present is only the first step in the long march. The duty of the younger generation is heavy and the road ahead is long. You must continue your advance and do not fail the fond expectations Chairman Mao has placed on you!"

In the course of teaching the educated young people, Hsü Ch'eng-yü is always spurs himself with the words "We must exert ourselves in struggle" of Chairman Mao in "Serve the People." Taking Chang Szu-te for his example. He pays no attention to his advanced years or his poor physique, accepts hardship and labors patiently, and is untiring in work.

One summer, Hsü Ch'eng-yü arrived at a certain unit, and when he learned from the leadership there that a group of educated young people building a new base on a distant mountain region were experiencing difficulties, he felt he must go there for a look. Braving the blazing sun of Hainan Island, he trudged more than 20 li over mountains to reach this company and talked to the young people about the glorious tradition of hard struggle of our Party and our Army. As he talked, his old illness returned. He felt giddy and beads of perspiration appeared on his brow. However, when he recalled the scene of the heroic sacrifice of Chang Szu-te, he instantly felt himself suffused with strength, and went on to complete his talk.

When the young people saw this presentation, they said with emotion, "The loyalty displayed by the old director in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is indeed worthy of that of an old fighter of the Central guards regiment and of a good comrade-in-arms of Chang Szu-te!"

- By Our Own Correspondent

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Postscript

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 27, 1973)

Reading the two foregoing articles provides us with this relevation: In order to raise unremittingly the standard of re-education work for young people sent to the countryside, it is necessary to bring the parts of poor and lower-middle peasants, old Red Armymen, old Party members and old cadres fully into play.

The CCP Ch'angling hsien committee has adopted the method of holding study classes to carry out training on poor peasant household heads of educated youth collectives, directed them to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching on educated young people sent to the mountains and rural areas, raised their awareness of line struggle so that they may understand the great significance of re-education work and establish a sense of responsibility of training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and strengthened their consciousness of struggling with the bourgeoisie to win over the younger generation. Because of that, the work of teaching educated young people is able to improve unremittingly. This experience merits our examination.

The production and construction corps, by organizes old Red Armymen, old Party members and old cadres to use Party history, Army history and the experience of their own struggle in carrying out education in the basic line of the Party, revolutionary tradition and great communist ideals on the educated young people. Doing so is of deep and far-reaching significance to the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and guarantees that the glorious traditions of our Party and our Army would be transmitted from generation to generation.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Operate Agriculture in a Big Way in Keeping with the Spirit of the General Line

- Tunghai hsien assiduously alters production conditions to stimulate the speedy development of agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 26, 1973)

In the mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the Party committee of Tunghai hsien, Kiangsu Province, resolutely upholds the spirit of the general line for socialist construction in operating agriculture in a big way. 700,000 people of the whole hsien are led to foster a great ambition and a strong will to change the fundamental conditions of agricultural production. A big effort is directed toward reforming the farming system. In two years, the area of farmland capable of being drained and irrigated was expanded from 350,000 mow to 800,000 mow. In 1971, hsien-wide total grain output was up 20 percent compared with 1970. Last year, it rose again by 20 percent against 1971. The grain increases obtained in two years were equivalent to the total increase achieved in the preceding two decades. Last year, 220,000 mow under peanuts showed a 40 percent increase in production. Total cotton output doubled. Relatively big progress was achieved in afforestation, livestock breeding, sidelines and fishing. Last year, over 100 million catties of grain was surrendered to the state.

We Must Have a Determination Toward a Quick Change

Tunghai hsien is on the coast of the Yellow Sea in the north of Kiangsu. To the west of the hsien lie undulating, elevated and hilly areas, which were constant victims of drought for lack of adequate water sources. To the east are low-lying alkaline beaches where over ten streams gather. The flood period came with disastrous floods. This coupled with the year-long invasion of Yellow Sea water made the area known as "a pot bottom," "an old alkaline nest," or "a pool of water." Grain output was both low and unsteady. In the past, average per-mow output reached only several dozen catties. After liberation, despite improved production, the change was not substantial. The hsien was well-known for its poverty in Kiangsu Province.

In the autumn of 1970, the hsien Party committee and revolutionary committee saw a heated struggle between two ways of thinking in formulating a plan to learn from Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang. In the face of a string of natural disasters and a low yield, could agriculture be made to move ahead quickly? The great majority of comrades held that so long as we associated soaring revolutionary enthusiasm with a down-to-earth scientific attitude and showed the determination to change fundamental production conditions and worked in a substantial, speedy and down-to-earth manner, a relatively big change could be brought about in the features of Tunghai in a relatively short period.

But a small number of comrades were inclined to bow to natural conditions. All they wanted was to hold on to the old "stall." The last thing they dared to do was to start a new enterprise. They said something like this: "Here there are few people for a wide area. The foundation is weak. The large host of natural disasters from floods and waterlogging to insect pests give rise to a large host of difficulties in changing such features as a string of natural disasters and a low yield."

To unify thinking, the leading members of the hsien Party committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, bestirred themselves to walk deep into the midst of the masses to make repeated investigations and studies and look for the key to a change in the features of Tunghai. After an investigation, they realized that Tunghai, being low, had an all-the-year-round-disaster-affected area of about 600,000 mow, which was an unfavorable factor, but that as Tunghai was endowed with a relatively large number of streams and an annual precipitation of over 900 m.m., an intensified effort in bringing mountains and streams under control, seeking a proper linking-up of irrigation projects and turning the evil of water into an advantage could bring substantial results.

The potential source of socialist activism untapped in the masses of people and their burning wish to change the features of Tunghai as revealed in the investigation left members of the hsien Party committee deeply moved. They summed up the experience of the P'unan commune which directed every effort toward the transformation of production conditions and a speedy change in its features. This commune was a well-known "water pool" in the hsien. After the beginning of the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture, the cadres and commune members displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and grappled with floods, waterlogging and salinity and alkalinity. Canals totalling around 500 li were built and drainage ditches with a total length of over 200 li were dug. Drainage and irrigation stations were also built.

With local features in mind, the farming system was changed. In 1969, the area under rice was expanded by 45,000 mow. Total grain output jumped over twofold at one stroke. This made the hsien "a granary." Facts made the hsien Party committee realize that to seek a rapid change in features, we must develop the revolutionary spirit and energetically seek the key to a higher production. After a process of study, investigation, comparison and analysis, the hsien Party committee criticized the world outlook of sluggards and cowards such as cherishing no great ambitions, seeing nothing that could be done, clinging to the "stall," daring not create anything new, etc. Consciousness of line struggle was heightened. A great ambition was fostered. In line with the spirit of the general line for socialist construction, a plan calling for "a small change in one year, a big change in two years and an effort toward a thorough change in three or five years" was worked out.

We Must Have a Great Spurt of Enthusiasm

To turn the evil of water into an advantage, we must build three large-sized core projects and several thousand linked-up structures and completed the division of several tens of millions of cubic meters of earth and stone work.

The time schedule was pressing and the task was heavy. Many difficulties were in the way.

In the winter of 1970, the hsien Party committee mobilized a large water-harnessing army over 50,000 strong. The broad masses were seized with vim and vigor and full of fight. A big water conservation confrontation battle was launched. For the project involving the channelling of the Huai River water northward and water into main canals, the Fangshan commune alone organized 10,000 civilian workers. On a worksite covering 32 li, they fought feverishly day and night. After over 40 days of hard struggle, this project which had been held up for over ten years was at last triumphantly completed. The area benefiting thereby reached 200,000 mow.

In working on the main ditch project south of the Shihliang River, a rock layer was encountered. In the face of lack of dynamite, what was to be done? A responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee came over to the work section involving the greatest difficulties. He joined the civilian workers in studying the "Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" and the heroic deeds of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai who fought in "Langwochang" thrice. They swung hammers and drove in drills, fighting hard day and night. At last, the main ditch was dug through. Over 400,000 mow of dry land in the whole hsien was turned into paddy fields. In a short period of two years, Tunghai hsien completed large, medium-sized and small irrigation projects that involved a total of over 70,000,000 cubic meters of earth and stone work. On hilly land, over 70,000 mow of terraced fields were trimmed and built. Now in the area of Tunghai, rivers and canals crisscrossed and reservoirs linked up to shape up initially into a storage-irrigation-drainage network. This brought up the area of farmland served by drainage and irrigation systems from 350,000 mow to 800,000 mow.

Water conservation construction helps create conditions for the transformation of dry land into paddy fields over a wide area. But should a "big change" or a "small change" be sought? On this, an ideological struggle among the hsien- and commune-level cadres was waged.

On learning that the hsien Party member committee suggested an expansion of the paddy land of the whole commune to 50,000 mow, Comrade Tung Chia-lu, a member of the Party committee of Changwan commune, held that there were few persons to a wide area in Changwan and that many difficulties stood in the way of an expansion of the area under rice. For this reason, it would be better to go slow and be content with a "small change." He planned on handling 30,000 mow. The hsien Party committee suggested that he return to the commune to listen to the views of cadres and the masses. Only on getting in touch with the Party committee comrades did he realize that the cadres at the commune-brigade-and-production-team levels had put forward a rice planting plan for 52,000 mow on the basis of a practical and reliable basis. Everyone was full of confidence in the fulfillment of this target. This made him feel himself very backward ideologically.

The hsien Party committee helped Old Tung to unearth problems ideologically. This strengthened his confidence. He whipped up ebullient work enthusiasm. As a result, the whole commune overfulfilled the plan for an expanded area under rice.

T'ofeng commune was relatively well provided with water sources. It could have fulfilled a plan for planting an area of 50,000 mow under rice. But because the commune Party committee hesitated and wavered without following a set course, only 32,000 mow were planted under rice. The increase in production was not big. They drew a lesson therefrom. Last year, with local features in mind, they planted 50,000 mow under rice. Total grain output rose over 30 percent compared with the preceding year.

In transforming dry land into paddy fields, labor consumption showed a considerable increase. The people of the whole hsien developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. They seized every minute to rush with cultivation, management and harvesting. Last year, for 800,000 mow of rice, the transplanting was completed over half a month earlier than in the preceding year.

We Must Have a Scientific Attitude

In the large-scale reform of the farming system, the Party committee of Tunghai hsien doggedly adhere to a down-to-earth scientific attitude, and based work guidelines on practical conditions. The hsien Party committee holds that not given the necessary conditions, to seek a major transformation without making an experiment is to work haphazardly and that given the necessary conditions, to conduct an experiment without showing the courage to seek a major transformation is too conservative. They brought streams under control and transformed the soil, and thus paved the way for change and creation. Change-creation experience was again scored after an experiment. With things pinned down with accuracy, a vigorous effort was launched. Thinking was brought in line with objective reality. Expected results were achieved.

In the process of transforming dry land into paddy fields, the hsien Party committee also made a point of overcoming another tendency hidden under a tendency and insisted on gearing everything to peculiar local features and making rational arrangements for paddy and dry crops.

Last year, the hsien entrusted Taolin commune of the western hilly area with an assignment to grow 12,000 mow under rice. Though as far as acreage was concerned, it was less than that assigned to some communes to the east yet the fulfillment of that target entailed great difficulties to Taolin. The hsien Party committee and commune comrades made a joint overall analysis of the shortage of water sources in Taolin, the unevenness of earth and other practical conditions. Raised to the high plane of the ideological line for understanding were the two tendencies, the failure to achieve something that could be achieved after a spell of effort and an arbitrary approach to things that could not in reality be achieved. A line of distinction was drawn between materialism and idealism. The growing plan was readjusted. 12,000 mow of land were adjusted to 8,000 mow. Due to rational arrangements, the aim of taking simultaneous care of paddy and dry crops was achieved. For paddy and dry crops last year, this commune achieved a bumper harvest. Total grain output surpassed the highest level in history.

The hsien and the commune also overhauled and rounded out the agricultural experiment stations as cadres' bases for the conduct of scientific tests.

Agricultural output of Tunghai hsien is now moving ahead in an orderly and down-to-earth manner.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Fight Arrogance and Self-Complacency, Tap Potentials and Achieve Ever Higher Yields

- Luch'uan hsien, Kwangsi, removes ideological obstacles in a penetrating effort to learn from Tachai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, February 26, 1973)

The Party committee of Luch'uan hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, a hsien with an average per-mow grain output of 1,000 catties, has launched a penetrating criticize-revisionism and rectification campaign and continuously fought arrogance and self-complacency. The metaphysical viewpoint of "production at its peak" is shattered. Assiduously and penetratingly and solidly, the Party committee exerted itself and put in every ounce of energy. This made for a hsien-wide higher and higher yield of grain production. In 1972, this hsien was hit by such natural disasters as drought, insect pests, typhoon, etc., and yet a relatively big harvest was won. The whole hsien achieved an average per-mow grain output of 1,110 catties, an increase of 62 catties compared with 1971. Total output showed an increase of 7 percent over the preceding year. Relatively big-margin increases in peanut, sugar cane, cured tobacco and jute output were also chalked up. For every household there were over two pigs.

A Big Stride in Production Must Be Preceded by a Big Stride in the Ideological Field

Luch'uan hsien is an advanced one in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. After an average per-mow output of 1,000 catties was achieved in 1969, some of the leading members of the hsien held that for Luch'uan hsien "it is a case of a big contribution for a small hsien. For average per-mow output to reach 1,000 catties is to have climbed all the ten steps to reach the top. From now on, a small production increase is possible but a big one will be impossible." Under the influence of this way of thinking, the learn-from-Tachai pace slowed down.

After per-mow grain output hit the level of 1,000 catties, was it still possible to achieve a higher and a still higher output? This was a drastic problem confronting the Party committee of Luch'uan hsien. The hsien Party committee took the battle against arrogance and self-complacency as an important part of line education. From the winter in 1971, the leading members of the hsien Party committee conscientiously studied teachings from Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and humbly accepted criticisms and help from basic-level cadres of communes and brigades and poor and lower-middle peasants. The one-divided-into-two viewpoint was applied toward work performance. The affirmation of achievements was accompanied by an exposure of contradictions and a search for shortcomings. Then a dissection of the "sparrow" was followed by an elimination of the idea of "production at its peak."

After Malutsui production team of Miyang brigade of Miyang commune achieved an average per-mow grain output of over 1,500 catties in 1967, some cadres and commune members developed the idea that "every effort exhausted and production

having reached its peak." Then for three consecutive years, grain production stood still.

In 1971, in the leading squad an effort was made to fight arrogance and self-complacency. The commune members were led to devote every energy to capital farmland construction and manure accumulation and soil transformation. That year, the whole brigade's per-mow grain output reached 2,025 catties, an increase of over 500 catties compared with the preceding year.

From Malutsui production team's experiences and lessons, the hsien Party committee came to understand that production had not reached its peak, with great potential remaining to be tapped. A big stride in production must first be preceded by a big stride in the ideological field. Only by associating line education with a battle against arrogance and self-complacency and a continuous effort toward a purge of idealist spirit and the elimination of the idea of having not much to work for can we catch up with revolutionary trends and take big strides forward.

Seriously Change the Style and Give Guidance Under Different Categories

With awareness enhanced, the leading members of the hsien Party committee led over 100 cadres to go deep into the midst of basic levels respectively to make investigations and studies, sum up typical experience and evolve different ways to achieve a high yield for different types of areas. Problems were solved one by one. Leadership over the effort to learn from Tachai in agriculture was strengthened in a practical way.

P'inglo commune lies in a mountainous area was originally a backward unit. In 1968, the whole commune had a per-mow grain output of only 700-odd catties. The cadres of this commune decided to change the backward feature.

Through investigation and study, it was found that the main cause behind a long period of backwardness was the line problem not having been properly solved. Therefore, vigorous efforts were directed toward line education to raise consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on the part of the cadres and the masses. An overall plan to bring under control mountains, streams and land was formulated.

After a period of three years, apart from turning 25,000 mow of low-yield fields into steady- and high-yield fields, the whole commune set up water drainage projects and created paddy fields. In 1971, per-mow grain output surpassed 1,000 catties. The commune joined the advanced ranks of the whole hsien. The hsien Party committee summed up into high yields, the Ch'inghu brigade which had achieved a higher and still higher yield, the Hsichiap'o production brigade and other advanced units. Guidance under different categories was given to different types of communes and brigades. Splendid results were achieved.

Great Efforts Directed Toward Capital Farmland Construction

Through practice, the Party committee of Luch'uan hsien further realized that to achieve big-margin increases in production, we must direct assiduous efforts toward capital farmland construction and continuously create production conditions compatible with high yields. In the past, some leading members of the hsien held that for Luch'uan, what stood in the way of water conservation construction had been fundamentally overcome. Thus they were no longer willing to put in more efforts. In 1971, a dry spell gave them quite a big jolt ideologically. They began to make a cool-headed analysis of the water conservation conditions in the whole hsien: The total storage of the mountain ponds and reservoirs in the whole hsien was enough to cope with a 6-month dry spell.

With the elevated level of scientific farming, the higher multiple cropping index, and the expanded cultivable area, water consumption increased from year to year. The existing irrigation facilities had failed to satisfy the needs of the development of agricultural production. To raise farmland water conservation construction to a new level, the leading members of the hsien Party committee and the commune and brigade cadres again made a survey. A hsien-wide overall plan for the further control of mountains and streams, the creation of paddy fields and the development of irrigation facilities and hydro-electric projects was formulated.

Simultaneously with a proper effort toward the linking-up of the existing irrigation facilities, 17 tunnels with a total length of over 3,000 meters were dug through, and a water canal skirting around over 100 hilltops with a total length of 34 li was excavated. Also built was the present largest Wenlung Hydro-electric Station good for not only irrigation but also power generation. The area of farmland under irrigation was expanded by over 20,000 mow. Favorable conditions were created for big-margin increases in grain production.

The hsien Party committee also adopted the method of directing shock efforts toward separate sectors and a vigorous effort toward soil improvement. In the light of different soil qualities, such methods as accepting and presenting "foreign soil," growing green manure, applying additional manure from peasants' families and native compost, opening ditches to drain off dirty water, etc. This was to make the cultivable layer thicker, improve the soil structure, increase the organic matter of the soil layer, raise the earth temperature, and increase the water- and manure-preserving ability. From the winter of 1971, the whole hsien changed over 70,000 mow of land. On 77,000 mow of cultivable land, flood-drainage and water-drainage ditches were dug and 160,000 mow of green manure was planted. The fertility of soil was raised considerably. A higher and still higher grain output was assured. (According to NCNA)

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DEATH OF COMMUNIST LEADER

Peking Meeting Honors Memory of Mr. Tseng Tse-sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

mr. tseng tse-sheng, deputy to the national people's congress, member of the national defence council and member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, died in peking on february 22, 1973 at the age of 71. he had been ill for a long time and failed to respond to medical treatment.

a memorial ceremony was held this afternoon at the hall of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

a portrait of the late mr. tseng tse-sheng hung in the hall and below it was the urn containing his ashes, draped with the flag of the chinese people's liberation army.

wreaths were sent by chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china. there were also wreaths from the n.p.c. standing committee, the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, the national defence council, the ministry of national defence, the general departments of the chinese p.l.a., and other departments concerned.

present at the memorial ceremony were yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the national defence council and vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the national defence council and vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, hsu teh-heng, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence and member of the national defence council, and chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a. they expressed deep sympathy with li lu-sheng, widow of the late tseng tse-sheng, and their children.

fu tso-yi presided at the ceremony. hsiao ching-kuang made a memorial speech.

hsiao ching-kuang said: "mr. tseng tse-sheng came from yungshan county, yunnan province. he joined the revolution in october, 1948, and served as an army commander of the chinese people's liberation army, member of the central-

south china military and political commission, member of the national defence council, deputy to the first, second and third national people's congresses, delegate to the first plenary session of the chinese people's political consultative conference, standing committee member of the third and fourth national committees of the chinese people's political consultative conference and at other posts."

Enraged by chiang kai-shek's traitorous, autocratic rule and his unleashing a civil war to massacre chinese people, mr. tseng tse-sheng resolutely led his troops to rise in revolt and joined the chinese people's liberation army in october 1948. under the leadership of the party central committee and chairman mao, mr. tseng tse-sheng took part in the chinese people's war of liberation and joined the chinese people's volunteers in the war of resisting u.s. aggression and aiding korea.

"over the past two decades and more, he had assiduously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and made efforts to remould his world outlook. he loved the socialist motherland, the chinese communist party and the great leader chairman mao. he took an active part in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and rejoiced at the independence, freedom and initial prosperity achieved by the great socialist motherland. mr. tseng tse-sheng contributed his share to the liberation of the chinese people and the defence of the socialist motherland."

"in mourning for mr. tseng tse-sheng," hsiao ching-kuang said, "we must translate grief into strength and, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao and the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, unite and strive for the liberation of taiwan and for still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction."

also present at the ceremony were:

leading members of the p.l.a. departments concerned, members of the n.p.c. standing committee and deputies to the n.p.c., standing committee members and other members of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, members of the national defence council, leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, and friends of mr. tseng tse-sheng. they included wang chen, hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, sung shih-lun, hsiao ke, tsao li-huai, kung tsung-chou, hu chi-tsai, lu han, wu hsin-yu, hu yao-pang, yen chi-tzu, liu fei, chen ming-jen, tung chi-wu, su tzu-heng, li ming-yang, chen li, cheng tung-kuo, chin yi-chih, hou ching-ju, tu yu-ming, sung hsi-lien, liu yu-fa, wu ching-tung, chao cheng-hung, li chin-teh, hua nan, chin tao, liang hsi-chang, hou chun-huai, ting yung-nien, chen hsiu-ho and huang lo-feng;

wang cheng-han, cheng chih-shih, li tso and liu hsiao-tseng, leading members of the army unit to which mr. tseng tse-sheng belonged; and

representatives of cadres and the masses from party, government and army departments and representatives of medical workers.

after the ceremony, the urn containing the ashes of mr. tseng tse-sheng was placed at the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

after mr. tseng tse-sheng passed away, yeh chien-ying and leading members of various departments concerned as well as mr. tseng tse-sheng's friends paid last respects to the deceased at the hospital.

leading members of departments concerned visited mr. tseng tse-sheng during his hospitalization.

during his illness, mr. tseng tse-sheng repeatedly expressed his hope that taiwan would be liberated at an early date so as to realize the reunification of the motherland. he told his children to follow chairman mao's teachings and serve the people well.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Changes for Maonan People--One of China's Tiniest Nationalities

(NCNA-English Nanning, Feb. 26, 1973)

the maonan people, one of china's tiniest nationalities, in kwangsi have raised total grain output tenfold since liberation. per-hectare yield averaged 7.5 tons in 1972, as against the pre-liberation record of 0.8 tons. every production team, the basic unit in the chinese countryside, now has grain reserves.

living in an autonomous county for the people of yao nationality in northwestern kwangsi, the maonan people have organized themselves into four production brigades, each consisting of several production teams. the rocky mountains which surround the villages allowed them not much arable land.

since liberation, particularly during the cultural revolution, the maonans have relied on their collective efforts to terrace fields on mountain slopes. more than 180 hectares of such fields have been added in the past three years.

the tingtung brigade has the most unfavourable natural conditions. the party secretary of the brigade led the members in drilling holes, digging ditches, levelling the fields, increasing the soil layer and renovating the old farming methods, starting in 1969. this helped the brigade in 1971 top the six-ton per hectare yield target set in the national programme for agricultural development. last year the yield averaged 7.5 tons per hectare.

in line with the policy of taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development, the four brigades have engaged themselves in diversified economy. they have planted timber and fruit trees on over 100 hectares in the hills in the past two years, bringing the total forest acreage to 400 hectares. they have also set up livestock breeding farms and workshops for processing food and fodder. tractors, diesel engines, small power generators and other farm machines are in use.

the communist party and people's government give material and monetary help in developing agricultural production and have trained cadres for the nationality. the fraternal nationalities living around have also supported them whole-heartedly.

the maonan people in kwangsi fled into the deep mountain areas from elsewhere in order to escape oppression by the reactionary kuomintang government. but no sooner had they settled than they were oppressed and exploited again by new despots. they lived a miserable life.

the maonans have enjoyed full political rights as the people of other nationalities in china since liberation. their life has greatly improved. today every family has grain reserves and most of the families have bank deposits. many families have bought sewing machines and radio-sets. there are 20 primary schools among the four brigades, and each has a secondary school. all school-age children are enrolled. a clinic attached to each brigade looks after the health of the peasants.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Northwest China Province Develops Animal Husbandry

(NCNA-English - Sian, Feb. 26, 1973)

the number of livestock hit an all time high in shensi province, northwest china, in 1972.

the number of sheep rose 2.6 per cent and pigs 32.8 per cent over 1971. the number of horses, oxen and other big animals also increased.

there was a marked increase in the state purchase of meat, furs and hides and wool.

progress has been made in stockbreeding activities in recent years. many communes have set up artificial insemination stations. a strong, hardy draught horse has been bred by the wukung county stud farm in cooperation with local commune members and people from the northwest china agricultural institute.

a veterinary network has been set up in the stockbreeding areas. in fufeng county, all the communes and most of the production brigades have veterinary service. colleges, schools and training classes trained 13,000 veterinarians in the province last year.

silage and fermented feed were popularized last year.

wells and ditches were dug to irrigate pastures and grass seed was sown to extend the pastureland in many stockbreeding communes. in the yulin region bordering deserts in the north, grass seed was sown on 30,000 hectares last year.

the industrial departments in the province have produced machines for the stockbreeding areas. the communes in shensi now have a total of 17,000 fodder cutters and 42,000 crushers.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Medical Care in South China Minority Region

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Feb. 25, 1973)

the li and miao autonomous chou in hainan island of south china's kwangtung province has a rural medical network that cares for the health of the people of various nationalities.

the mountainous autonomous chou is situated in the southern part of the island, where the li, miao, hui and han nationalities live in compact communities. before liberation only coastal county towns had some private clinics and not a single clinic existed in the remote mountain areas. under cruel oppression and exploitation by the reactionary kuomintang government, the labouring people could afford no medical treatment when they fell ill. smallpox and malaria were rampant and took a heavy toll of lives. twentyeight out of over 80 people in a li village in paisha county died of malaria in 1943.

after liberation, the chinese communist party and the people's government sent many medical workers to the autonomous chou and allocated large sums to build hospitals and clinics. large numbers of medical workers were trained from among local people.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leadership of the autonomous chou has paid more attention to medical work in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." there are now 145 hospitals, health centres and clinics run by the autonomous chou and counties and people's communes under it. these institutions have well over 2,450 beds and are staffed by over 2,000 medical workers. small pharmaceutical houses in counties and communes produce drugs from medicinal herbs planted and collected by medical workers and other people.

cooperative medical funds pay for a considerable proportion of the medical expenses of the peasants. the health and medical departments have helped train 1,500 barefoot doctors and over 2,200 health workers. now each production brigade in the autonomous chou has a clinic.

mass sanitation campaigns are launched every year to eliminate pests and ensure environmental hygiene. latrines and animal sheds have been improved and drainage ditches dredges. a great number of medical workers have been sent to villages and coastal areas

to help wipe out breeding grounds of flies and mosquitoes.

thanks to the attention of the party, the incidence of malaria has decreased each year. some counties are now free from the disease.

FARM MACHINES

East China Province Mass-Produces Small Engines for Farms

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Feb. 26, 1973)

east china's shantung province turned out 92,000 small diesel and petrol engines in 1972. this is a 19.5 per cent increase over 1971 and a 13-fold increase compared with 1965 before the cultural revolution. today every production brigade in the province has an average of 50 h.p. of engines.

the provincial and regional governments have set up special bodies to take charge of planning and coordinating the production of such engines. major parts and technological specifications are standardized. output of major replacement parts has risen ten-fold since 1966 to 34 million pieces.

about half the equipment at nine factories producing engines has been made by the workers themselves in the past few years. the 1,200 pieces of such equipment have helped accelerate production.

the engines for farm irrigation in the province reached 3.4 million horsepower last year. pump-wells watered 1.2 million hectares of land.

engine-driven pumps have brought irrigation to 90 per cent of the farmland in huantai county. the county reaped a grain harvest averaging five tons per hectare despite a severe drought last year.

engines also provide power for threshing, fodder crushing and field transportation in many communes and production brigades. the 17 counties in the yentai region have mechanized or semi-mechanized irrigation, farm produce processing and field transport.

SUGARCANE PRODUCTION

East China Hsien Grows More Sugarcane

(NCNA-English Foochow, Feb. 26, 1973)

hsienyu county in east china's fukien province produced as much sugar in 1972 as the whole province did in one pre-liberation year.

behind this has been a threefold increase in the cane acreage and twofold increase in cane yield in a little over two decades.

the county grew 6,300 hectares of sugarcane last year with per-hectare yield averaging 68.25 tons. sugar output reached 45,000 tons.

endowed with a mild, humid coastal climate, hsienyu has been producing sugar for 700 years. however, many farmers gave up growing sugarcane before liberation when the landlords demanded high rents and the merchants lowered the price for cane and raised the price of food during the cane-cutting season.

after liberation the people's government issued loans, supplied large quantities of chemical fertilizer and insecticides, and raised the purchasing price to encourage sugarcane growing.

such people's communes have built reservoirs and other irrigation projects and improved poor soil. a total of 650 irrigation projects were finished last year alone, bringing the acreage that gives a stable yield to 12,000 hectares. this boosted not only sugarcane production but also grain output. the 11 sugarcane growing people's communes have established 20 scientific experiment groups to study rational close planting, scientific application of fertilizer, interplanting, and pest control. the county leadership called several meetings every year to exchange experience. the county's 1972 multiple-cropping index has reached 232 per cent. many production brigades achieved good grain and sugarcane harvests, averaging 7.5 tons and 75 tons per hecatre respectively.

there are now four modern sugar refineries in the county as against one hand cane-press before liberation. besides sugar, the refineries produce alcohol, chemical fertilizer and other items from residue and waste syrup and liquid.

three light rails totalling 54 kilometres and a 190-kilometre motor road have been built to link all the sugarcane growing communes. before liberation the county had only a 10-kilometre-long motor road.

POWER GENERATION

Peking Increases Power Generation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

peking generated 92 per cent more electric power last year than in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

enormous growth of the power industry -- up 56 times since 1949 -- has accompanied the rapid expansion of industrial and agricultural production in the chinese capital.

last year's long dry spell hampered normal operation by some hydro-electric stations. steam power plants also had difficulty in getting enough river water to cool machines. thanks to strenuous efforts by the workers, the power plants were able to solve many problems and reached the city's annual power generation quota 13 days ahead of schedule.

peking's first power plant was built more than seventy years ago, but little progress was made until the city was liberated in january 1949.

guided by the communist party, the people's government over the past two decades has built heat and power stations, steam power and hydro-electric plants and expanded the old plant at shinchingshan. one hundred and sixtythree high-tension sub-stations of 35,000 volts and more were built and 12,000 kilometres of high-tension transmission lines put up in the same period.

constant improvements have been made in the generating equipment to increase capacity. an innovation by workers and technicians of the peking heat and power plant has enabled one of its generators to produce one-third more energy than before.

the city's electricity supply department studied the fluctuations in the load on different supply lines at different hours of the day and cooperated with major industrial users to work out measures for better planned power consumption. this evened out the load over the day, thus raising the load coefficiency equivalent to the addition of a 50,000-kw generating unit.

some industrial enterprises use waste heat and steam from boilers to generate power and communes use idle diesel engines and irrigation projects to generate power.

the city's iron and steel making, chemical, automobile, machine building, textile and light industries consumed much more electricity last year than in 1971. electricity supply to the rural communes in 1972 was double the 1965 figure. electricity is now available to all communes and production brigades in the outlying mountainous regions.

BORDER TOWN

China's Northern Border Railway Town

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Feb. 25, 1973)

erhlienhot railway station on china's northern border has grown into a town with state-owned shops, hotels and restaurants, including a new department store selling 6,000 varieties of foodstuffs and daily goods. twenty years ago this desolate place had only a few yurts.

there is a regular flow of tea, fruit, tobacco, wine and liquors, boots and other goods from this town in the inner mongolian autonomous region to the herdsmen's communes around.

a town without any rivers, erhlienhot has an annual rainfall of 140 millimetres and there is very little underground water. in the mid-fifties, water had to be fetched from at least 25 kilometres away. later workers and herdsmen dug wells to lead water by pipe into the city. running water is now available throughout the city.

water made it possible to grow trees. the main street as well as some railway sections are lined with trees. trees also shade housing and office buildings. half a million trees have been planted and there are 300,000 saplings in tree nurseries. the number of trees planted during the cultural revolution is eight times the total planted previously. they help alleviate windstorms.

most of the vegetables consumed by the residents are grown by local farms. they include tomatoes, celery, chives and cucumbers. sweet melons are also grown.

a fluorite mine, a chemical plant and a farm machinery plant are among the industrial enterprises set up during the cultural revolution. many housewives have become workers. last year the town fulfilled its plan for industrial output value three months ahead of schedule. there are also handicraft cooperatives covering smithy, carpentry, clock repair and other trades.

the town has five primary schools, one senior middle school and two junior middle schools. all school-age children are enrolled. there are hospitals, cinemas, a cultural centre and two sports grounds. exhibitions and ball games are held regularly.

the living standards of the herdsmen around are improving steadily. With the help of the government, they have set up grass fodder centres and built houses and shifted from nomadic life to settled grazing.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

New Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

kan yeh-tao, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of afghanistan, left here for his post by air on the 24th.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chou En-lai, Chiao Kuan-hua, Ho Ying and Kuang Jen-nung Meet Ethiopian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, vice-foreign ministers chiao kuan-hua and ho ying, and director-general kuang jen-nung of the general administration of civil aviation of china met and gave a cocktail party at the great hall of the people here this afternoon for the more than 90 distinguished guests from ethiopia and friends from other countries who had come to china aboard the first ethiopian airliner to this country.

the meeting was cordial and joyous. premier chou en-lai and others greeted the distinguished guests at the door of the meeting hall, warmly welcomed them and congratulated them on the successful inauguration of the ethiopian air service to china.

among the distinguished ethiopian guests present at the meeting were h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and his wife princess ida desta, h.e. blatten geta mahteme selassie w. maskal, h.e. lij yilma deressa and his wife woz. elizabeth workneh, h.e. ato abebe retta, h.e. lij araya abebe and his wife, and h.e. ato emmanuel abraham.

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and his wife were present on the occasion.

premier chou en-lai and others walked from table to table, shaking hands, clinking glasses and chatting with the guests, and introducing to them leading members of chinese civil aviation, tourism organizations and the information department of the chinese foreign ministry. when he learned that the guests were very glad to have the opportunity to visit china, premier chou en-lai repeatedly thanked the government officials of ethiopia and ethiopian airlines manager for china teklemarian haile for their contributions to friendship among peoples. talking with friends from travel and tourist services of other countries, premier chou en-lai expressed the hope that there would be more friendly exchanges between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

at the close of the meeting, premier chou en-lai asked h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and princess ida desta and the other distinguished ethiopian guests to convey his cordial regards to his imperial majesty haile selassie the first and thank his imperial majesty for his contributions to the friendship between china and ethiopia.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese departments concerned chu mu-chih, wang hai-jung, yang kung-su, kung hsiao, wang hai-ting, ma jen-hui, li ching-chuan, wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, chu chun-ho and chang ying, and ku yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in addis ababa.

Ethiopian Ambassador to China and Madame Give Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

ethiopian ambassador to china makonnen kebret and madame makonnen gave a reception at the embassy here this afternoon in honour of the distinguished ethiopian guests on the inaugural addis ababa -- shanghai flight.

among the distinguished ethiopian guests present at the reception were h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and his wife princess ida desta, h.e. blatten geta mahteme selassie w. maskal, h.e. lij yilma deressa and his wife woz. elizabeth workneh, h.e. ato abebe retta, h.e. lij araya abebe and his wife, and h.e. ato emmanuel abraham, as well as ethiopian airlines manager for china teklemarian haile.

attending were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister; kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and wang hai-ting and ma jen-hui, leading members of the administration; li ching-chuan,

leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; kung hsiao, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau; wang lei, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and ku yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia.

also present were guests from other countries who have come to attend the celebrations of the inauguration of the air service and to pay a visit to china.

as the reception proceeded, the ethiopian and chinese friends mixed with friends from other lands in a warm and friendly atmosphere. they chatted cordially and clinked glasses to the continuous development of the friendly relations and cooperation between ethiopia and china and the friendship between the two peoples, and to the increasing friendly exchanges among the people of various countries.

Ethiopian Guests View Sites in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

peking's iron and steel workers today asked h.h. ras mengesha seyoum from ethiopia to convey their best wishes for the ethiopian workers and other sections of the ethiopian people.

h.h. ras mengesha seyoum and other distinguished ethiopian guests who have come to china for a visit by the ethiopian airlines inaugural flight, this morning drove to the capital iron and steel company in the company of kung hsiao, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

in the name of the workers and staff members of the company, li li, vice-chairman of the company revolutionary committee, thanked the visitors for bringing them the friendly feelings of the ethiopian people.

the company was formerly an iron smelting plant founded in 1919. becoming the masters of the enterprise with the liberation of the country, the workers worked with determination and confidence to expand production under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao. while increasing iron production, they opened mines and added ore dressing, steel making and rolling equipment step by step to make the company an iron and steel complex of considerable size.

the company turned out in 1971 5.5 times as much pig iron as the total in the 30 years before liberation. output of ore and steel rose 3.2 and 2.2 times respectively compared with 1966. further increases were registered last year.

guided by veteran workers, the ethiopian guests watched the tapping of molten iron from a 1,200 cubic metre blast furnace, made a round of the pure oxygen top-blown converters' shop built in 1964, the rolling mill and the bar mill. ato emmanuel abraham, minister of mines and board member of ethiopian airlines, commented: "iron and steel are the basis of industry. the workers are doing a very good job here."

at the kindergarten, dozens of four-to-seven-year-old kids performed songs and dances to entertain the guests from afar.

before leaving the company, h.h. ras mengesha seyoum said in chinese "hsieh hsieh (thanks)" to li li, vice-chairman of the company revolutionary committee, and wished the workers greater success.

princess ida desta and other distinguished women guests this morning visited an exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the company of ku yi-chieh, counsellor of the chinese embassy in ethiopia.

yesterday the distinguished ethiopian guests toured the great wall and ting ling, one of the ming tombs on peking's outskirts, and watched a basketball match in the evening.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chi Peng-fei Meets French Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 25, 1973)

chi peng-fei, leader of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the international conference on viet nam and chinese foreign minister, and han nien-lung, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-foreign minister, called on maurice schumann, head of the delegation of the republic of france to the international conference on viet nam and french foreign minister, at the french foreign ministry here this evening. the two sides had a cordial talk.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were chang wen-chin, member of the delegation and assistant

foreign minister; han hsu, member of the delegation and director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; hsu wei-chin, adviser to the delegation, and lo hsu, staff member.

present on the occasion on the french side were andre bettencourt, member of the french delegation and minister-delegate to the minister of foreign affairs; henri froment-meurice, member of the delegation and head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry; yves pagniez, member of the delegation and deputy director of the minister's office and jean beliard, spokesman of the delegation and head of the press, information and documentation of the foreign ministry, and duzer, staff member.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Liao Cheng-chih, Fu Hao
Meet Japanese Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 25, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, liao cheng-chih, president of the association, and fu hao, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this evening met with all members of the delegation of the all-japan town and village assembly shosei chairmen-group. leader of the delegation is koichi umezawa, and deputy leaders are shigeo nagumo, chugyo oto, hiroyuki sumida and soichiro shundo.

present at the meeting was yuichi hayashi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the japanese embassy in china.

when the japanese friends arrived at the great hall of the people, premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and others shook hands with them and warmly welcomed them to visit china. the guests were entertained at a cocktail party.

the delegation arrived in china on february 15. for most of its 27 members, this is their first visit to the country.

during the meeting, premier chou en-lai went from table to table and chatted cordially with the japanese friends, and drank to the continuous development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and the friendly relations between the two countries.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned chih chun, chang hsiang-shan, liu hsi-wen, yu li-chun, ching pu-chun, chiao ling, wang hsiao-yun, yang kung-su, chang yu and sun ping-hua; leading members of the peking municipal revolutionary committee ni chih-fu, hsieh ching-yi, fu yu-fang and hsiang chien; and leading members of various districts of peking.

Japanese Cultural Circles Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of japanese cultural circles with zenmaro toki as its leader, yasuzi toita deputy leader and norio shirato secretary general.

present were japanese friend kinkazu saionji and his wife and his party who are here on a visit.

attending the banquet were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments concerned and people from cultural circles here, including chang hsiang-shan, sun ping-hua, hsieh ping-hsin, ching pu-chun, shih lin-feng, hsieh tieh-li, li teh-lun, li chi and hao jan.

yang chi and zenmaro toki spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. they expressed the conviction that the cultural interflow between china and japan with a history of about two thousand years would constantly be consolidated and developed according to the desires of the two peoples.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND LAOS

Chinese Ambassador to DRVN Meets with Phoumi Vongvichit

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Feb. 25, 1973)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, met here this morning with phoumi vongvichit, general-secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front and plenipotentiary special representative of the l.p.f. central committee chairman prince souphanouvong and special adviser to the delegation of the lao patriotic forces; and phoun sipaseuth, head, and mahakou souvannamethi, deputy head, of the delegation. wang yu-ping warmly congratulated them on the signing of the "agreement on restoring peace and achieving national concord in laos".

phoumi vongvichit and the chinese ambassador had an extremely cordial and friendly conversation.

khamphay boupha, head of the lao patriotic front's representation to the d.r.v.n., was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Chi Peng-fei and Han Nien-lung Meet with Nguyen Duy Trinh

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 25, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei, leader, and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, deputy-leader, of the delegation of the people's republic of china to attend the international conference on viet nam, met here this noon with foreign minister nguyen duy trinh, head of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the conference.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were chinese ambassador to france huang chen; members of the chinese delegation chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and others.

present on the vietnamese side were nguyen xuan and nguyen van luu, members of the d.r.v.n. delegation.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Calls on Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 25, 1973)

chi peng-fei, leader of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam and foreign minister, this afternoon met with nguyen thi binh, head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the international conference on viet nam and foreign minister, at the residence of the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. delegation.

the two sides had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were han nien-lung, deputy leader of the delegation and vice-foreign minister; huang chen, chinese ambassador to france; liang feng, member of the delegation and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and tsao yuan-hsin, adviser to the delegation.

present on the r.s.v.n. side were hoang bich son, deputy head of the delegation and vice foreign minister; nguyen thi chon, duong dinh thao, members of the delegation; ly van sau, adviser to and spokesman of the delegation; le trung nam, director of the delegation's office; and lam van khai, protocol director of the delegation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Minister Without Portfolio Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mrs. alva myrdal, swedish minister without portfolio, and professor gunnar myrdal.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang tung, kung pu-sheng, hsieh li, pan chun, chang ying, wang pen-tso and kao chien-chung.

swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy were present.

this afternoon, vice-minister chiao kuan-hua held talks with minister alva myrdal in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UN

UN FAO Officials Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

addeke hendrik boerma, director general of the food and agriculture organization of the united nations, dioscoro l. umali, f.a.o. assistant director general and asia and far east regional representative, and j.c. westoby and a. aziz, f.a.o. officials, left here by air today for a visit to kwangchow, before leaving china. during their stay here, they had talks with chinese departments concerned, visited a people's commune and toured places of interest.

they were seen off at the airport by yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned an chih-yuan and li yung-kai.

dutch ambassador to china jan vixseboxse was present.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets US Secretary of State

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 25, 1973)

chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china and leader of the chinese delegation to the international conference on viet nam, had a meeting at the official residence of the u.s. ambassador to france here today with william rogers, secretary of state of the united states of america and leader of the u.s. delegation to the international conference on viet nam, on the latter's invitation. they had tea together and exchanged views on the question of claims and assets between china and the united states.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were: huang chen, chinese ambassador to france; chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister and member of the chinese delegation; tsao yuan-hsin, adviser to the delegation; and shen jo-yun and tang wen-sheng, staff members of the delegation.

present on the u.s. side were: william porter, under-secretary of state; robert mcclosky, deputy assistant secretary of state; jack kubisch, charge d'affaires ad interim of the u.s. embassy in france, and donald anderson, first secretary of the u.s. embassy.

CHINA VIETNAM PEACE

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Feb. 25, 1973)

the delegation of the people's republic of china with foreign minister chi peng-fei as leader and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung as deputy leader to attend the international conference on viet nam arrived here by special plane this morning.

chi peng-fei and his party were welcomed at the airport by foreign minister nguyen thi binh, head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the conference, and nguyen van luu, member of the delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the conference, on behalf of foreign minister nguyen duy trinh, head of the delegation of the d.r.v.n.

welcoming them were also:

jean-paul angles, director of protocol of the french foreign ministry;

chinese ambassador to france huang chen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here;

albanian ambassador to france javer malo;

pai youn ryong, representative of the korean committee for promoting international trade to france; ok sakun, head of the mission of the royal government of national union of cambodia to france; nguyen tuan lieu, counsellor of the delegation-general of the d.r.v.n. to france; pham van ba, director of the information office of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam in paris.

representatives of the chinese residents in france were also present.

chi peng-fei made a speech to the press at the airport. he said: "upon the arrival of the chinese government delegation in this world-famous city, we wish first of all to convey the greetings of the chinese people to the people of all walks of life in paris and to all the french people.

"like the people of the whole world, the chinese people warmly welcome the signing of the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and ardently hope that the vietnamese people will have genuine peace in independence and freedom. we support the convocation of the international conference on viet nam and hope that it will contribute to the thorough implementation of the agreement and thereby to peace in indochina and the relaxation of tension in the far east. we are ready to consult and cooperate with all parties concerned and make positive efforts for the success of the conference."

on route to paris the chinese delegation made a brief stopover at tehran yesterday. it was greeted and seen off at the airport by abbas ali khalatbari, iranian foreign minister, and issa malek, chief of the protocol department of the iranian foreign ministry. the foreign ministers of the two countries had a friendly conversation.

chen hsin-jen, chinese ambassador to iran, was also present to meet and see off the delegation.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

FRG President Sends Message of Sympathy on Recent Earthquake in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

gustav w. heinemann, president of the federal republic of germany, has sent a message to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, expressing deep sympathy on the recent earthquake in the kantse tibetan autonomous chou of szechuan province, china. the message reads:

the news of the serious earthquake in southwest china has shocked me very much. in the name of my fellow-citizens, i hereby send you my deep sympathy. /

WORLD TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Namelist of Chinese Players, Coaches to 32nd World Table Tennis Championships Announced

(NCNA-English Peking, Feb. 26, 1973)

the table tennis association of the people's republic of china has decided to take part in the 32nd world table tennis championships and organized, for this purpose, selective matches in peking, tientsin and other places. a namelist of chinese players and coaches to the forthcoming world championships was announced today. the number of men and women players totals 21.

the 13 men players are: li ching-kuang, liang ko-liang, tiao wen-yuan, hsu shao-fa, yu yi-tse, li fu-jung, chang hsieh-lin, hsi en-ting, wang wen-jung, wang wen-hua, ho tsu-pin, yu chang-chun and su kuo-hsi.

the eight women players are: cheng min-chih, cheng huai-ying, hu yu-lan, chang li, li li, chiu pao-chin, lin mei-chun and yang chun.

among the coaches are hsu yin-sheng and lin hui-ching.

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